# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8729.—VOL. LIII. MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.


## BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, at Lucknow, Wentworth Gold-field, Mrs. Ernest Hoffmeister, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Russell-street, Bathurst, Mrs. Alfred Newman, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Chapelton Cottage, Surry Hills, Mrs. Neill, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 7th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Ipswich, by the Rev. John Mosely, Thomas, son of the late Rev. John Thomas, of Breckhill, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcestershire, to Victoria Susan, eldest daughter of the late Henry Taylor, Esq., of Hatchborough, Bradworthy, North Devon.

On the 9th instant, at 56, Bathurst-street, Sydney, by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, B.A., Mr. Edwin Durose, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Durose, Loxley Park, England, to Susannah, third daughter of the late Mr. John Wilson, builder, Sydney.

## DEATHS.

On the 29th and 30th April, near Lucknow, two children of Mr. H. Pickman, under most distressing circumstances—the father on his return from Fort Bourke having met the funeral of one, and reached home to find the second one dead and a third very ill—all from scarlet fever.

On the 30th April, at his residence, Francis-street, Glebe, Mr. J. Brennan, in the 70th year of his age, the beloved father of Mrs. J. Gates, Port Macquarie. An old resident in the colony, over forty years, formerly of H. M.'s 57th Regiment, and lately employed for a number of years in the Sheriff's Department. He has left a widow and thirteen grand-children to lament their loss. May his soul rest in peace.

On the 4th instant, at Mudgee, of scarlatina, Mary Catherine, eldest and beloved daughter of A. M'Cauley, aged 5 years and 14 days.

On the 7th instant, at Dumaresq Island, Manning River, of carditis, Eliza Jane, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Jane Norton, aged 7 years.

On the 8th instant, at Lucknow, from scarlet fever, Elizabeth Jane Hoffmeister (maiden name Elizabeth Jane Bailey), a native of county Wexford, Ireland, the beloved wife of Ernest Hoffmeister, tobacconist, Lucknow, Wentworth Gold-field, aged 21 years.

On the 11th instant, at 67, William-street, Naomi, wife of Francis Watchorn, aged 50 years.

On the 12th instant, at his residence, 182, Clarence-street, Sydney, Henry, the fifth son of James Barker, Esq., of Deal, Kent, England, aged 28 years. *Times* paper please copy.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Wells-street, Redfern, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. George Ashdown, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, in the 53rd year of her age.

On the 12th instant, at Liverpool. Of your charity, pray for the soul of Mr. Michael Murphy, George-street, aged 48 years, who died in peace. May the Lord have mercy on his soul. Amen.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ENGLAND VIA PANAMA.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship

KAIKOURA,

1500 tons, 500 horse power,
will be DISPATCHED from SYDNEY,
for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON,

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| N. Z., at 3 p.m. | June 15th, |
| WELLINGTON, DEPART | June 24th, |
| PANAMA, ARRIVE | July 21st |
| tranship for SOUTHAMPTON into the Royal Mail Company's steamship at COLON, DEPARTING | July 23rd, |
| SOUTHAMPTON, ARRIVE | August 14th |

FARES,
inclusive of transit across the Isthmus,

SYDNEY TO SOUTHAMPTON —

| | |
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| Saloon, from | £95 to £105 |
| (according to cabin) | |
| Second Cabin | £65. |

SYDNEY TO PANAMA ONLY —

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| Saloon, from | £55 to £60 |
| Second Cabin | £35. |

Passengers can proceed from Panama by steam via France to all parts of the Continent, New York, Canada, British Columbia, San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, &c., &c.

The fares between the Isthmus and New York, are :—

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| Chief Cabin | £16 |
| Second | £10. |

For further information, rate of freight, &c., apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct. The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL steamship
PRINCE ALFRED,
H. S. Machin, commander,
will be dispatched with the English Mails (if arrived),
WEDNESDAY, May 16th, at 5 p.m.
taking cargo and passengers for NAPIER.
Now loading.
Bills of lading will not be signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
TARARUA,
R. H. Ferguson, commander,
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MELBOURNE,
at 3 p.m. WEDNESDAY, May 16th,
taking passengers and cargo for TARANAKI, and passengers for NAPIER.
Passengers and cargo booked through to HOKITIKA and GREY.
Now loading.
Bills of lading will not be signed on day of sailing.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA and GREY GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
TARARUA,
will be dispatched for NELSON, taking passengers and cargo for HOKITIKA and the GREY,
at 3 p.m. WEDNESDAY, May 16th.
Now loading.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; and WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Fares: Saloon, £5 10s.; return ticket, £9; Steerage, £2.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE.—en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—WONGA WONGA, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7; and CLARENCE TO-MORROW NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN. — COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COLLAROY on MONDAY MORNING.
To MANNING RIVER. — DIAMANTINA, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE. — CAWARRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.30, carrying English Mail.
To MARYBOROUGH. — EAGLE, MONDAY, 21st instant, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON. — BOOMERANG, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER. — BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per TINONEE.
To GLADSTONE.—Steamer, FRIDAY, 8th June.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—Steamer, FRIDAY, 8th June.
To CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—Steamer, FRIDAY, 8th June.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—LEICHHARDT, TUESDAY, 15th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—TINONEE, about 15th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 19th May inclusive.
From SYDNEY to MORPETH
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

ANNA MARIA, from MORPETH to PATERSON Township, on WEDNESDAY, at 6 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS THIS DAY, leave

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| Queen's Wharf | 10.15, 2.15, 5.30 |
| Woolloomooloo | 10.30, 2.30 |
| Manly | 8.15, 12, 4.30 |

Fares, 1s each way; children, 6d.
S. H. WILSON.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—From PATENT SLIP WHARF (bottom of Erskine-street), DAILY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE, 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.30, 5 and 6 p.m.
To RYDE, 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.30, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 20 minutes to 8, 9, 12, 2, 4, and 5 p.m.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
From Hunter's Hill at a quarter past these hours.
Fares and freights at the lowest rates advertised.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon; and KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAMERS for COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and TARBAN CREEK, nearest wharf to the ASYLUM and GLADESVILLE.—DAILY, from Parramatta River Steam Company's Wharf, end of King-street, 7, 8.50, 10.30, 12.30, 4.15, 5.45.
Leave Tarban for Sydney, 8, 9.50, 11.15, 1.50, 4.50, 6.50.
Leave Hunter's Hill, 8.10, 10, 11.30, 2, 5, 7.
Fares: Cabin, 1s; return, 1s 6d. Steerage, 9d; return, 1s. Children, return cabin, 6d.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
LADY BOWEN,
T. A. Lake, commander,
will be dispatched on FRIDAY, 18th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.
Taking passengers and cargo to be transhipped at Brisbane to S. S. QUEENSLAND, for
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
For further particulars, apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

C. R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For the MACLEAY RIVER, the BALLINA, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
For GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on THURSDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, Clarence River, on TUESDAY, 15th May, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices, Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN DIRECT.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, from Grafton Wharf on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

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| Saloon | £8 |
| Return ticket, available four months | 13 |
| Steerage | 4 |

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf at 10.20, 2.20; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30. Return, 12 and 5.

MANNING RIVER.—AMITY, first fair wind. For freight apply on board, Roddam's Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The clipper schooner CARNATION, John Smith, master, on WEDNESDAY EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER. — The new schooner ENTERPRISE, H. Jackson, master, is now receiving cargo; sails with the first fair wind.
Freight or passage apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY and WARNETON, MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner TERRARA, Market Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH, TO-DAY. Broomfield and Whitaker.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON, schooner COLONIST, with dispatch. H. MOON, Duguid's Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper brig WOODLARK will have immediate despatch. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR WANGANUI, direct.—The regular trader LADY DENISON, now hourly expected, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TARANAKI.—The clipper barque, LION, Howard commander, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, FULL OR NOT FULL. Shippers are particularly requested to commence their shipments at once, to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LYTTELTON direct, the fine barque INDUS, Wood, master.
For light freight or passage apply on board, at Flood's Wharf, Miller's Point; or to FERGUSON, WEBB, and CO., 46, New Pitt-street.

FOR HOKITIKA direct. — The clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, Tyrrell, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.
N.B.—Freight £5 per ton, weight or measurement.

FOR TAHITI direct, calling at APIA, should sufficient inducement offer. — The clipper schooner AMY ROBSART, now loading at Commercial Wharf, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to R. EMERSON, King-street.

FOR NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, THE FIJIS, AND TONGA.—The A1 British clipper built brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, Captain M'Farland (late of the Lalla Rookh) will be dispatched from Sydney to the Navigator Islands, the Fijis, and Tonga, on or about 24th May, and offers great inducement to invalids, tourists, and others who may be desirous of avoiding the discomforts of the coming winter, and spending a few months in sailing amongst these lovely islands in a good well found vessel, and under the care of a commander who has been many years in the trade, and is thoroughly acquainted with the whole route.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street, Sydney.

FOR THE NAVIGATOR AND FIJI ISLANDS. — The splendid clipper brig SCOTSMAN, 230 tons register, Charles M'Farland, commander, will be dispatched on the 25th instant.
Has first class accommodation for cabin passengers.
For terms of freight or passage, apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine A1 clipper ship ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, 904 tons register, Thomas Crosbie, master, will sail about 20th instant. Has superior cabin accommodation.
For light freight or passage, apply to Captain CROSBIE; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.— The splendid clipper ship A. H. WILLE, 1800 tons, W. Haveker, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on or about the 30th instant, and intending passengers are invited to inspect her unrivalled accommodations both in cabin and steerage. Having a height in 'tween decks of over eight feet, unequalled ventilation is thereby secured to steerage passengers.
For freight or passage (for which to prevent disappointment early arrangements are requested), apply on board at the Circular Quay; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid ship WARRIOR, 1400 tons, J. B. Macfarlane, Esq., commander, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about 20th May. Has first-class accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers.
For all particulars, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 348, George-street.

FIRST and ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.— The clipper ship JOHN MASTERMAN, W. O. May, commander, 1000 tons burthen, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Has good accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR HONGKONG.—The splendid clipper ship REINDEER, 1000 tons, Captain M'Lelland, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE, on or about 15th May. Has magnificent accommodation for passengers.
Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 348, George-street.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON. —The A1 clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 665 tons register, James Scott, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and a considerable portion of her light freight engaged and down, will have immediate dispatch. Has superior saloon accommodation.
Apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—To sail 1st June.—The beautiful A1 Aberdeen clipper ship SEA STAR, 590 tons register, J. H. Varey, commander, having a large portion of her cargo on board, will sail on 1st proximo.
The accommodations for Saloon and Second-class Passengers are spacious and most comfortable.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain VAREY, on board, at the Circular Quay (opposite Talbot's Stores); or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail 19th May, the splendid A1 clipper LINCOLNSHIRE, 1100 tons, Edward Charleton, commander.
The passenger accommodation in this ship is unrivalled, and she carries a surgeon.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE:
First Cabin—According to accommodation required.
Second Cabin—Thirty pounds.
Third Cabin—Eighteen pounds.
Steerage—Sixteen pounds.
Apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-st.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS to load coals in Newcastle for SAN FRANCISCO, CHINA, INDIA, MAURITIUS, JAVA, SINGAPORE, ADELAIDE, WALLAROO, or NEW ZEALAND ports; highest rates given.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted to Charter a VESSEL, to load for California. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CHARTERS.—COALS.—Mauritius, Java, Singapore. Henry Fisher and Son, 8, Macquarie place.

FREIGHT to BRISBANE.—A full Cargo, with quick dispatch. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FREIGHT.—Wanted, Vessels to load at my Stores at the Richmond River, for Sydney, Melbourne, or Adelaide. No detention.
M. M. CAMPBELL, 6, Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine barque RANGOON. Has spacious and lofty 'tween decks, and is suitable for carrying stock.
MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

CHARTER.—WANTED, a VESSEL, 700 to 1000 tons burthen, Sydney or Newcastle to Bombay.
MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper schooner CHEETAH, 118 tons register; well found in sails and ground tackle, carries a large cargo, and is favourably known for the delivery of merchandise in good order. Intending purchasers are requested to apply on board, Darling Harbour, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP LADY BOWEN, from NEW YORK.—Consignees of cargo by the above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Towns' Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained, from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. R. TOWNS and CO.

BRIG SCOTSMAN.—NOTICE.— All ACCOUNTS against this vessel up to SATURDAY, the 12th May instant, must be rendered to the undersigned before noon on WEDNESDAY next, the vessel having changed hands.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully notify that they have opened an office in Sydney (No. 348, George-street), under the management of Mr. Joseph Ward, for the transaction of business as SHIP BROKERS and Commission Agents, in connexion with their present house in Newcastle, N.S.W., and under the same style and name.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle. April 9, 1866.

TO the HEADS of STEAMBOAT COMPANIES and others.—The undersigned is prepared to lay before any bona fide representative of the above the foundation of a highly remunerative speculation. Address GEORGE SMITH, Undercliff, Manly Beach.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this bank will be opened on or about the 15th instant, at BURROWA in this colony.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a BRANCH of this Bank, for the transaction of all usual banking business, has been established at INVERELL, New England.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 20th April, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
The USUAL MONTHLY PAYMENT falls due on MONDAY (This Day), 14th instant.
ADVANCES will be made according to the rules.
BALLOTING to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.
By order of the Board,
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
267, George-street, 3rd May.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A BALLOT for the right to receive advances upon shares will take place at the Society's Offices, 472, George-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past 8 o'clock precisely, immediately after the receipt of the usual subscriptions.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

THE ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A Sale of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 14th May, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
May 14th, 1866.

MASONIC. — Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266, I. C. —Monthly Meeting, THIS EVENING, at 7 sharp.

MASONIC.—ROBERT BURNS LODGE, No. 817, E. C.—The Monthly MEETING, at the Freemasons' Hall, Clarence-street, THIS DAY, at 7 p.m.
R. LEWORTHY, Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN MISSIONS.—The annual MEETING on behalf of the above society, will be held in York-street Chapel, THIS EVENING, May 14, 1866. The chair to be taken by the Hon. G. ALLEN, M.L.C., at 7 o'clock.
The annual report of the society will be read, and the meeting will be addressed by the Revs. H. H. Gaud, J. H. Fletcher, R. Amos, W. Kelynack, W. Curnow, J. Oram, E. Bourne, F. T. Brentnall, R. Mansfield, J. Caldwell, Esq., M.L.A., John Dawson, Esq., and other ministers and friends.

FITZROY IRONWORKS COMPANY (Limited).— Notice is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Offices, 400, George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 14th May, at 2.30 p.m. For business, see circular.
By order of the Board,
J. W. WATKIN, Secretary.
Sydney, 27th April, 1866.

WIVENHOE ESTATE FUND.—The Committee are requested to meet at Williams' Metropolitan Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. By order,
THOMAS GARRETT, Hon. Sec.
Sydney, May 9th, 1866.

WIVENHOE ESTATE FUND.—Country residents desiring to promote the raising of funds to purchase the Wivenhoe Estate, and present it to the family of Mr. COWPER, are requested to combine together in their respective districts for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions. Information and subscription lists can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
THOMAS GARRETT, Honorary Secretary.
Williams's Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, Sydney.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST.—A MEETING of the Ratepayers in the District of Woollahra will be held in the Municipal Council Room, Ocean-street, on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, the 14th current, at 8 o'clock, to consider what further steps should be taken to carry out the resolutions of the meeting held on the 3rd instant.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—Fitzroy Ward.—A Public MEETING in furtherance of this benevolent movement will be held at Mr John Hourigan's, Sir John Young Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at half-past 7.
WILLIAM M. DAVIS, JOHN COGHLAN, Honorary Secretaries.

REMOVAL.—J. GILLAM, Cutler, removed to 352, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

C. F. W. SCHOLTZ, late of Cook's River, is requested to CALL on W. CAVANAGH, Riley-street, or R. B. SMITH, Solicitor, King-street. Any information of the above will be thankfully received.

FRANCIS NUGENT COLLINS, late of Glasgow, requested to communicate immediately with J. S. OGILVY, 65, Queen-street, Melbourne.

HENRY JAMES GILES, last heard of as being at the Bush Inn, Sandy Creek, Adelaide, is requested to communicate with the Executors of his late brother, Mr. William Morgan Giles, miner, of Clunes, Victoria, when he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information respecting the above person will be thankfully received. Address Rev. T. M. B. PHILIPPS, Parsonage, Clunes

MARGARET KERR is requested to call at 32, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

OPERATIVE STONEMASONS' SOCIETY.— Wanted, Members to meet THIS EVENING, May 14th, for special business, at Oddfellows' Hall, Haymarket, at half-past 7 precisely. R. M'CALL, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
THIRD QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION.
NOTICE to the holders of policies of the ASSURANCE BRANCH which at February 28th, 1866, had attained an endurance of FIVE, and not more than six years.
CASH VALUES of bonuses will be paid on SATURDAY of each week, provided the proper application for the amount thereof be made, and the policy produced on or before the previous THURSDAY.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 7th April, 1866.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after this date, persons desirous of becoming members of the society by effecting Assurances upon their lives, WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO ATTEND PERSONALLY BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
By order of the Board.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 27th April, 1866.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of WILLIAM WALTER HOPE HEAVEN, late of Surry Hills, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased.
Pursuant to the Trust Property Act of 1862.
The creditors of William Walter Hope Heaven, late of Surry Hills, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, who died in or about the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, are on or before the sixteenth day of June next to send in full particulars of their debts or claims to the office of the undersigned, at number one hundred and thirty-six, Pitt-street, Sydney aforesaid; or, in default thereof, the administratrix of the estate of the said William Walter Hope Heaven, deceased, will after the said sixteenth day of June next proceed to distribute the assets in the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which she has then had notice.
Dated this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said administratrix, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of MICHAEL FRAYNE, of the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales.
TO THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AND CREDITORS.
—Notice is hereby given that, on FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of May instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon after as the course of business will allow, application will be made, for the release of the estate of the said Michael Frayne from sequestration.
Dated this 12th day of May, A.D. 1866.
ROBERT BURDETT SMITH, Solicitor for the said Michael Frayne, 139, King-street, Sydney.

MUNICIPALITY OF WOOLLAHRA.—An election by ballot for three councillors for the abovenamed municipality, will take place on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at the Woollahra Council Chambers, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and finally closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. One councillor will be elected for each of the following wards:—Piper, Double Bay, and Belle Vue. A polling place will also be provided at Sydney and Watson's Bay, and advertised as soon as secured. DAVID BULMAN, Returning Officer. Woollahra, 12th May.

RICE and RUSSELL'S INSOLVENCY.—All debts due the above Estate, and remaining unpaid on 15th instant, will be sued for during the ensuing sittings of the District Court. F. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.

A REPORT having been circulated amongst my friends and patients that I intend leaving the North Shore for England in the month of June, I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that I have not, and never have had, the slightest intention of leaving St. Leonards for any place whatever. R. D. WARD, Berry-st., St. Leonards.

NOTICE.—All GOODS left in my possession will be sold on MONDAY next, to defray expenses.
S. BONNETT, 59, King-street.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.—Received per Rev. A. Stephen, £5, a thank offering.
May 11th. M. HOLROYD, Accountant.

IF G. SHAWL, of Shepherd's Paddock, does not commence his work again within three days, it will be finished at his risk. C. HARKNESS.

WOOLLEY MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscriptions will be received by the Hon. Secretaries—W. C. Windeyer, Esq., and W. B. Dalley, Esq., 99, Elizabeth-street; or by the Hon. Treasurers—H. Kennedy, Esq., University, and John Binny, Esq., New Pitt-street; to whom subscription cards are requested to be sent when filled.

VICTORIA SALE YARDS. PETERSHAM.
HARRISON and JONES, Auctioneers, &c., having leased the above yards from Edward Flood, Esq., are now prepared to receive FAT CATTLE and SHEEP for SALE.
Stock forwarded direct to them for sale will not be charged any yard fees, but will have the use of commodious paddocks provided for that purpose.
Account sales promptly rendered, and CASH payments guaranteed.
It is their intention, if possible, to hold regular weekly sales of fat stock, and they hope to meet with a continuance of the support hitherto accorded to the yards.
To other auctioneers wishing to offer stock for sale at these yards, the fees will be:—For cattle, 6d per head; for sheep, 1s per score.
Apply to HARRISON and JONES, Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents, 78, King-street, Sydney.
19th April, 1866.

THE CORNER.—The undersigned has the honour to inform his friends that he has resumed business at "THE CORNER" Hunter and George streets, where, in addition to the exchange of a well-cared STOCK of NEW and FIRST-CLASS GOODS, he intends devoting to the public as a PLACE OF REFERENCE AND APPOINTMENT, for which purposes the central position of "The Corner" is most conveniently situated. Men of business whose offices may be in somewhat isolated parts of the city, are welcome to make their engagements at "The Corner," and correspondents and advertisers of all classes may, if they think proper, avail themselves of "The Corner" for their addresses.
"THE CORNER" IS IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE HIS LATE BUSINESS PREMISES.
W. H. ALDIS, Tobacconist.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

A RESPECTABLE LIVING FOR ONE GUINEA. —Mr. WILLIAM STANLEY NORRIS, Finishing Writing Master (teacher of Vandestadt, Mrs. Norris, and other teachers), respectfully notifies that he will qualify Ladies to teach the Fashionable Angular Handwriting, certificates of competency being granted when proficient. NORRIS, Writing Institution, 726, George-street, near Haymarket, late of Hunter-street. Established 1861. Open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Private Lessons at any hour.

SOMERSET NURSERY, GEORGE-STREET, PARRAMATTA, N.S.W.
I have much pleasure in intimating to the public in general of this and the adjacent colonies that I have added considerably to my stock of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., &c., and beg to proffer my thanks to those who have so liberally supported me since my commencement in business.
My stock of fruit trees, I venture to say, is the finest in New South Wales.
I beg to assure the public in general that my highest ambition is to give satisfaction to all, of whom I give special invitation to visit Somerset Nursery, and flatter myself that they will pronounce it, for utility and effect, order and neatness, the only emporium in the colony, bidding fair ultimately, to bear comparison with many of the far-famed British nurseries.
My new Descriptive Catalogue for '66 and '67 is now ready, and I shall be happy to forward same, per post or otherwise, on application.
JAMES PURCHASE.
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, N. S. W.

No. 66-40. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 7th May, 1866.
DISTRESS WARRANTS — STREET-WATERING RATES.—Notice is hereby given, that Distress Warrants are about to be issued, indiscriminately, for the recovery, with costs, of all street-watering rates, due for the year 1865, unless paid into the Office of the City Treasurer forthwith.
By Order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 66-39. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 5th May, 1866.
DISTRESS WARRANTS.—CITY RATE.— NOTICE is hereby given, that Distress Warrants are about to be issued indiscriminately for the recovery, with costs, of all City Rates due for the current half-year, unless paid into the Office of the City Treasurer forthwith.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 35. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 27th April, 1866.
NEW ASSESSMENT OF CITY PROPERTIES.— TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 14th May, from persons willing to undertake the duties of Compiling an Assessment of the whole of the property in the city of Sydney, in accordance with the terms of a specification to be seen at this office.
The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

CLEARING STREETS of TIMBER and ERECTING POSTS at LONG BAY.
TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon, on MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866, from persons willing to contract for Clearing the Streets at Long Bay, in the parish of Botany, of the timber and scrub growing thereon, and for erecting posts with the names of the streets painted on boards.
Plan and Specification may be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General.
The Tenderers must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and give the names of two responsible sureties willing to enter into a bond for the due performance of the work in double the amount of the contract.
Tenders to be addressed to the Surveyor-General, and to be endorsed "Tender for clearing the streets and erecting posts at Long Bay."
The Surveyor-General does not bind himself to take the lowest or any tender.
W. R. DAVIDSON, Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office, 1st May, 1866.

No. 66-41. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 9th May, 1866.
TO ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND OTHERS. —TENDERS will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at noon, from persons willing to supply to the Municipal Council of Sydney, a CAST IRON CLACK VALVE BOX for Botany Waterworks, turned and bored in like manner to, and to the form and dimensions of, the old Clack Box, lying for inspection at the Phillip-street Depot.
Persons tendering to state the time of delivery, and the price for which they will cast, bore, turn, and deliver in Sydney one Clack Valve Box, or two if required, sound and in perfect order, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.
CHARLES WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—TENDERS will be received till MONDAY, 21st instant, for 1200 tons of white metal. For particulars apply at the Council Chambers.
By order of the Chairman,
R. N. BANKS, Council Clerk.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—TENDERS are required for cutting down and removing the footpath from the Newtown Tollbar to the University Paddocks, in front of the property of the Rev. Mr. Kemp and St. Paul's College, at per cubic yard, to be sent to the undersigned on or before noon of FRIDAY next, 18th May instant.
WILLIAM TEALE, 137, King-street,
Secretary to the Trustees.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required by noon of SATURDAY, May 19th, for a first-class house in Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. Quantities supplied. C. Mayes, architect, 394, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the Erection of the Commercial Bank, Dubbo. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, Architect, Pitt-street; and at the Commercial Bank, Dubbo, until the 18th of May, on which day tenders are to be delivered at Sydney and Dubbo.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, the 18th instant, for REPAIRS to a House at Petersham. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 134, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—TENDERS for the supply of Beef and Mutton required for the above institution, from the 1st June to 31st December next, will be received at the Asylum, Pitt-street South, where all particulars may be obtained up to TUESDAY, the 22nd instant.
GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.
12th May, 1866.

TO PLASTERERS.—TENDERS are required for plastering and cementing five houses at the Glebe; labour only. Apply to Mr. G. Allen Mansfield, architect, 165, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before Saturday, the 19th instant.

TO SHINGLERS.—TENDERS are invited for the shingling of a large building at Woollahra. D COOPER and CO., Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 21st instant, for the erection of a Congregational Church at Burwood. Masons' work may be tendered for separately. Plan and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, 148, Pitt-street.

A CARD.—Mr. H. N. MONTAGU regrets that, in consequence of continued severe illness, he is compelled to postpone the resumption of his professional duties till MONDAY next.
Belvedere Cottage, Bourke-street, May 14th.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY, Bent-street. — The Reading Room is now OPEN, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
WILLIAM FORDE, Secretary.

BILLS of Sale, Agreements, Indentures, applications for Licenses, Letters, &c. Mr. DELOHERY, Park-st.

COMFORTABLE DINNERS and LUNCHEONS, from 1 to 3 o'clock daily during the Court, at JOHNSON'S, Cottage of Content, South Head Road.

CAFE DE PARIS, King-street.—The celebrated TWO SHILLING DINNER, consisting of soup, fish, poultry, curry, entrées, cheese, and beer, daily, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

CHANGE OF AIR. — Invalids and others requiring change of air can be accommodated with APARTMENTS at Regentville. The situation of this hotel is admirably adapted to those suffering from diseases of the lungs, and for children.
J. SHEILS.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist. At home from 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

HIGHEST PRICE given for Household Furniture. H. D. COCKBURN, Park-street.

J. F. M'DONALD, Importer of General Merchandise, 636, George-street South.

J. HAMBURGER, Manufacturing, Wholesale Jeweller and General Importer, 338, George-st., first floor.

MR. GEORGE FARIS takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, in Pitt-street, next the Victoria Theatre, and trusts by strict attention, and moderate prices, to obtain a share of their patronage.

MRS. LOEWE'S BOARDING-HOUSE, Wynyard-square West. Table d'Hote daily at 1 o'clock.

MR. REDMAN'S OFFICES REMOVED to corner of King and Phillip streets, near District Court.

MRS CUMMINGS, Board and Residence, 118, Elizabeth-street, between King and Hunter streets.

MRS. BUSTLER, 207, Castlereagh-street, Furnished ROOMS, or Board and Residence. Attendance.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed their business to Macquarie-place, next door to the Agra Bank.
CURCIER and ADET.
Sydney, May 2nd.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—E. VICKERY, Wholesale Manufacturer and Importer of Boots, Shoes, Leather, and Grindery, has removed from George-street to those newly erected and more commodious premises, No. 116, Pitt-street.

TO MERCHANTS, Tradesmen, and Parties Winding up their Estates.—Debts collected by an experienced hand; no charge unless recovered. Address G. A., care of Mr. Pierce, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

BILLS of Sale, Agreements, Indentures, Applications for Licenses, &c. Mr. DELOHERY, Park-street.

REMOVAL.—M. A. WORMS and CO., to 249, George-street, adjoining Mr. Collier's auction rooms.

RIGBY'S COUNCIL CLUB HOTEL, 130, Queen-street, Melbourne. First-class Accommodation for Gentlemen and Families.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO Circulating Library.—Books lent to read by quarter, month, or week. PIERCE, Stanley-street.

£3 REWARD.—Lost, a Leather PURSE, between Rose and Double Bay, containing twelve pounds sterling, visiting cards, &c. Any person finding the above will obtain the reward, at Messrs. CORNISH and HAY, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

£20 REWARD on conviction of the thief that stole my ACCOUNT BOOK, and £5 reward on receiving the book. ROBERT BOLL, Saddler, Penrith.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, a Brindle Kangaroo DOG, about five months old. Any person bringing him to 450, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, on the Surry Hills, a red Setter PUP; answers to the name of Toogan. Any one bringing the same to C. S. Bransby, 110, Victoria-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Tuesday evening, between the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf and Petty's Hotel, a Gold Enamelled LOCKET, with hair. A handsome reward will be given on applying to Mr. PRESCOTT, Hunter River Inn, Sussex-street.

CARTES DE VISITE.—3, 5s; 6, 7s 6d; likeness and case complete, 2s. Schroder's, 654, George-street.

CARTES-DE-VISITE—8 for 10s; case entire, 2s 6d. PICKERING, Solar Portrait Room, Brickfield-hill.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

PRINCE ALBERT'S STATUE INAUGURATION. —WILLIAM BRADLEY'S Instantaneous Stereoscopic VIEWS of the above; ditto ditto of Sydney streets, FLAVELLE, BROTHERS; and BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, George-street, Sydney.

PRINCE CONSORT'S STATUE. — Instantaneous photographs, taken during the ceremony. Copies for the outgoing mail, size, 12 x 10, 10s. and 7s. 6d.; stereoscopic size, 3s. 6d.; set of six, 20s.; carte ditto, 2s. each. All orders must be sent early. Orders from the country must be accompanied with a remittance in cash or money-order. Cartes de Visites, 2, 5s.; 6, 10s. MILLIGAN, BROTHERS, 84, King-street.

432, GEORGE-STREET.—CARTES DE VISITE 2 for 5s, 4 for 7s 6d, 6 for 10s. J. YATES.

SHARES for SALE—City Bank, United and General Insurance, Peak Downs Copper Mines. W. BARTON, 165, Pitt-street.

SHARES WANTED—Commercial Bank, Pacific Insurance, N. S. Wales Government Debentures. W. BARTON, 165, Pitt-street.

SHARES FOR SALE.—
City Bank
United Insurance
New South Wales Marine Insurance
General Assurance
Wallsend Coal
Peak Down Copper.
W. CHATFIELD, 382, George-street.

MYATT'S PINEAPPLE STRAWBERRY.— One of the finest varieties yet introduced.—Plants now ready for sending out. Also, Myatt's Surprise, Trollop's Victoria, Eleanor, Omar Pasha, I. X. L., Sir Harry, Empress Eugene, Duc de Malakoff, La Reine, Marguerite, Carolina Superba, Eclipse, Oscar, La Constante, May Queen. Price 6s per dozen, £2 per 100, and £15 per 1000. Fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, flowering plants, &c., in splendid condition, and in large variety. Priced catalogues for 1866 forwarded on application.
SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery, Sydney.

FIELD'S United Service SOAP TABLETS. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

HIEFFOR'S Hollow-ground RAZORS, just received. M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

PORTMANTEAUS and Travelling BAGS, in every variety. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

CROQUET SETS, complete, from 25s. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

BRUSHWARE of every description, manufactured on the premises. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

TORTOISESHELL COMBS, made and repaired. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

TOOTH-BRUSHES, made expressly to the order of the advertiser, the bristles warranted not to fall out. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Tar, Muntz's metal
Composition nails, white lead
Red lead, yellow ochre
Umber, patent driers
Bluestone, bright varnish
Red paint, lampblack, venetian red
Cotton waste, galvanized iron tube
Galvanized iron, black tubing
Candle cotton, French wire nails
Hair seating, 18, 20, 22, 24 inch
Canary seed, borracci juice
Cream of tartar, refined saltpetre
Holloway's pills and ointment
Quinine, opium
Porter corks, bottling wire
Block tin, grain tin, Ewbank's nails
Galvanized iron tiles, window glass
Colman's and Keene's mustards
Robinson's patent groats, &c.
HENRY CHATTO and CO., Treasury Auction Rooms.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—
ADELAIDE—Hart's, Bowman's, Ferguson's; also, Households and Seconds.
CALIFORNIAN—Golden Gate, National Mills.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WHEAT FOR SALE.—
Adelaide
Californian
Chilian.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE—
Colza oil, red lead, white lead
Turpentine, bright varnish, zinc paint
Navy oakum, sheathing felt, soft soap
Stockholm pitch and tar, ash oars
Patent driers, paints and colours, assorted
Varnishes, French polish, pumice stone
Window glass, assorted, emery, copperas
Muntz's yellow metal, 14 to 26 ounce
Muntz's nails, spikes, and rods assorted
Rattans, 3-bushel sacks, lucerne seed
Tasmanian chopped bark.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings Bank.

MUNTZ METAL, 14 to 26 ounce, felt, pitch, tar oakum, &c., &c., for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, the best brands ex late arrivals. JOHN E. MANNING, Custom House-buildings.

CHILIAN Wheat, now landing, ex Spartan, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CALIFORNIA Wheat, now landing, ex Hamlet, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ADELAIDE Wheat, splendid sample, now landing, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, finest brands, now landing, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

PORT WINE, in hogsheads and quarters, on SALE, by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

OPIUM, Turkey and Patna, on SALE, by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

BOTTLED ALE, Ind, Coope, and Co.'s, Byass's, Tennents, &c. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

BRANDY, Martell's, Hennessey's, and others, hogsheads and quarters. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CORNSACKS, Woolpacks, Dundee, full weights, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLORD and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Duffield's
Magarey's
Giles and Smith's.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CHILIAN WHEAT.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.—
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CHILIAN FLOUR.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE JAMS.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

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# ARRIVAL
OF THE
# BALCLUTHA
AT ADELAIDE,
WITH THE
# ENGLISH MAIL
PER ELLORA.

## NEWS TO APRIL 18.

[The following was published in a Second Edition of the *Herald*, issued on Saturday, at 8 a.m.]

[FROM OUR KING GEORGE'S SOUND SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

ADELAIDE, Saturday, 3 a.m.

THE Balclutha (s.) arrived at Glenelg Pier, at half-past 9 o'clock last night; she made the upward passage in 118 hours, experiencing heavy westerly gales. The downward passage occupied ninety-five hours, the Balclutha arriving thirteen hours before the Madras.

The Ellora, Captain Skottowe, arrived at the Sound at 6 p.m. on the 8th instant. She left Galle at 2.30 a.m. on the 22nd April. Captain Nelson, R.N., naval agent.

### PASSENGERS.

FOR SYDNEY.—Mrs. M'Leod and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jones, Dr. Smyth, R.N.; Captain Norris, Messrs. Hamilton, Wilson, Rennie, Griffiths, and Henderson.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Captain and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Van Renner and three children, Mrs. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Pope and child, Lieutenant M'Lachlan, Lieutenant Rothwell, R.N.; Messrs. Elliott, Mitchell, Shaw, William, and Sweeting.

FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Messrs. Hellwick, Grant, Goslin, and Burgess.

The Madras encountered severe weather to the Sound, and left for Galle on the 4th instant.

The departure of the homeward mail from Sydney and Melbourne is altered by the Postmaster-General, to commence with the Ellora's return trip, namely, to leave Sydney on the 24th instead of the 22nd, and Melbourne on the 28th instead of the 26th. Energetic arrangements are completed at Galle to carry out this.

Captain Black, Travelling Superintendent of the P. and O. Co., is a passenger by the Ellora, and it is reported that he has full authority to negotiate with the Colonial Governments for increased postal communication.

The Governorship of Victoria has been offered to the Governor of Trinidad, Sir J. T. Manners Sutton.

The leading journals and popular feeling in England condemn the conduct of the Victorian Assembly and the partisanship of Governor Darling.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 26.

The Australian January mails were delivered in London on 16th March.

The Queen held her first Court on the 9th, her second on the 15th, and her third on 23rd March, at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

Prince Alfred has been installed Master of Trinity House.

The *Times* of 28th February caused great sensation by announcing the retirement of Earl Russell from the Cabinet, and naming the Duke of Somerset as his successor; the statement was withdrawn next day.

Should the Reform Bill pass, Earl Russell and Sir G. Grey will retire upon their superannuation privileges.

The principles of the bill are a manipulation of the franchise—The county franchise, formerly £50, reduced to £15; the borough, now £10, to £7; leaseholders have the same county rights as freeholders. £50 in a savings' bank for two years commands a vote. £10 lodgers are entitled to vote, and the rate-paying clauses are to be abolished. The present constituencies are estimated at 90,000; working men's votes averaging 26,000. It is proposed to increase the votes by 400,000, half of which will belong to the working classes Public opinion favours a readjustment of the seats, should the franchise be altered.

Sixty-two petitions are now before the House affecting seats, on the grounds of bribery and treating.

The Government pledges itself to stand or fall by the bill. Large meetings in favour of the bill have been held in various parts.

The second reading of the Oxford Tests Abolition Bill was carried in the Commons—217 against 103.

The University of London intend petitioning Parliament for the right of being represented by two members.

The ex-Queen of the French died on the 24th March.

The Bishop of London is seriously ill.

The 20th March was observed as a day of humiliation in London in reference to the cattle plague.

The Jamaica Commissioners return in May. The evidence proves unnecessary cruelty on the part of the authorities. The Governor and Attorney-General of Jamaica said, in their evidence, that general discontent had prevailed at least five years, and the dissatisfaction to the Government and the Crown was universal, and was fomented by Gordon and others.

In the debate in the House of Commons on Governor Darling's recall, the speakers agreed that the conduct of Mr. Cardwell in the crisis of Victoria was moderate, wise, and prudent.

A public entertainment was given to Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool.

The University Boat Race on the Thames was won by Oxford.

The results of the annual billiard matches between Oxford and Cambridge were equally divided.

Further accounts confirm the rumour that the Fenians in America have resolved to invade Canada.

Stephens, the head centre, has escaped to Paris. Fenian terror in Ireland since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is sinking into oblivion.

The report of the inquiry into the wreck of the London states that the loss of the ship was due to the unshipping of the engine-room skylight.

Mr. Dennis published a letter from his brother, dated Thursday, January 19th, "Farewell father, brother, sister, and my Edith (little daughter, now an orphan). Ship London in the Bay of Biscay. Thursday, 12 o'clock noon. Reason, ship overweighted cargo. Too slight a house over the engine-room; all washed away from deck. Bad poop windows. Water broken in. God bless my little orphan. Storm not too violent for well-ordered ship."

Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, is dead.

Bishop Colenso was formally excommunicated on the 7th March. Another Bishop has been appointed. Bishop Colenso has no legal appeal.

A man, arrested in Brussels, states that he murdered Briggs, for which Mueller suffered death.

A libel action, damages laid at £50,000, has been commenced by the parents of Miss Constance Kent, against the *Edinburgh Daily Review*.

Garotting is increasing, with brutal assaults. The last batch of ruffians received unusually severe flogging, which produced the desired effect.

Irish emigration is still increasing.

The ex-Confederate cruiser Shenandoah was sold for £15,750.

The Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase was won by Salamander, 1; Cortalvin, 2; Creole, 3. Great Northamptonshire Stakes—John Davis, 1; Mail Train, 2.

The election of Mazzini for Messina was annulled by a vote of the Italian Parliament, 191 against 107.

The Conference on the Danubian Principalities is still sitting in Paris.

The French Corps Legislatif carried an address by a large majority, and rejected a motion to deal with Press ordinances.

A Government bill has been adopted by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, enlarging the representation of both Houses.

### OBITUARY.

Lady Douglass, Right Honorable A. Herbert, Earl Beauchamp, Dr. Lee, C. N. Addison, James Campbell, Q.C.; Lady C. Law, Hon. R. White, Sir G. Hammage, Archdeacon Evans, Rev. Dr. Moore, F. D. Goldsmith, M.P., Captain J. S. Parkin, R.N.

## AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 10th March.

Money is abundant; gold, 132; exchange on London, 143; cotton dull.

President Johnson has taken a bold stand against those who oppose his policy of admitting the Southern States into Congress. He sticks to the Constitution, and denounces several leading men by name as wishing to overthrow him, and who countenance his assassination. Memorials, deputations, and addresses flock in to him from all quarters, in support of his policy. He vetoed the Freedman's Bureau measure, which was ostensibly to make provision for the negroes, but would virtually place most of the Southern States under military law, over-riding civil authorities. The President declares his desire for a full enjoyment of freedom and equality by freedmen; but declines to give power to a President to set aside trial by jury, an appeal to superior Courts, and general protection to citizens, by making trial by court-martial absolute; this he considered too great a power to be conferred on any one man, and only to be justified if the nation is in a state of war. The following day the bill, with the veto appended, was discussed in the Senate with tremendous excitement. Mr. Wade proposed an amendment rendering any President ineligible for re-election after serving one term. After a long debate, and amidst profound silence and great anxiety, the bill was negatived by 30 to 18, with enthusiastic applause.

Mass meetings have been held in favour of the President's policy to preserve the Union, his wise and beneficent policy towards the South converting men to his views. The Radicals and Abolitionists are utterly crest-fallen at being obliged to submit to Johnson's triumph, which is so complete.

Recruiting for the Mexican Republic is reported as progressing in New Orleans.

A criminal indictment has been found against M'Kenna and Rogers, Chilian agents, for a breach of neutrality.

Advices received at New York, via Panama, state that peace propositions have been submitted by Spain to Chili, but declined by the latter.

## CANADA.

Considerable excitement prevails on the subject of the threatened Fenian invasion. The militia have been enrolled, and the call for volunteers has been enthusiastically responded to. The belief is gaining ground that the Fenian bluster will end in smoke, although it is stated that fifty vessels of war and privateers are to be equipped, carrying 300 guns, to seize the Cunard steamers, and prey on the commerce of England.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech, on March 22nd, in answer to the address, is significant on the subject of liberty; he said "France requires the liberty to enlighten, control, and discuss the actions of Government, not to arm, to undermine, and overthrow it. The high destiny of France will yet be accomplished in my hands. My guarantee for this, with the assistance of the great body of the State, is in the devotion of the army, the patriotism of the citizens, and Divine protection." The Speech is criticised as showing signs of weakness.

The Conference on the Danubian Principalities resumed its sittings; it was proposed to maintain the Union between Moldavia and Wallachia under one Sovereign. It afterwards discussed serious questions relating to the equilibrium of Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon returned to Paris on the 2nd March.

The experiment upon an old frigate, with a machine for the destruction of vessels at sea, was made, the effect being tremendous; the frigate sank immediately.

## AUSTRIA.

Alarming war rumours prevail at Vienna, and there is great activity in the arsenals.

Austria has sent circulars to the great Non-German Powers, disclaiming the responsibility of the war with Prussia on the question of the Duchies.

Plans have been drawn for constructing a large railway network, embracing the whole interior of the empire.

Recruiting for Mexican Volunteers has commenced in Bohemia.

Disgraceful excesses were committed against the Jewish population. Their houses were plundered, and great riots occurred.

The fortifications of Cracow are being armed; the works are carried on night and day.

It is rumoured that Prussia has offered Austria fifty million thalers to cede her rights over the Duchies to Prussia. The English notes sent to Berlin, in the interest of peace, throw the whole responsibility of any war about the Duchies on Prussia.

Napoleon has not declared his policy.

Prussian liberal papers profess satisfaction at the termination of the Austro-Prussia alliance.

The King of Prussia, in addressing the chief officers of his staff, said he would not abandon a peaceful solution of the difficulties.

## ITALY.

The position of the Italian Ministry is again precarious. An alliance with Prussia is rediscussed owing to a prospect of war between the German Powers, and preparations are being made to send an Italian squadron to the Baltic to co-operate with the Prussian fleet against her enemies.

## SPAIN.

The officers and sergeants sentenced to transportation for revolt under General Prim are to be sent to the Philipine Islands.

## BRAZILS.

The Argentine and Paraguayan armies fought a battle in Syria, with heavy loss on both sides. The result was undecisive.

The Brazilian squadron consists of fifteen vessels.

## INDIA.

BOMBAY, 17th April.

The Indo-European Telegraph is working satisfactorily.

Sultan Muscat sent envoys to the Governor of Bombay, requesting official recognition. The Governor refused compliance.

H.M.S.S. Octavia and Highflyer returned from the Persian Gulf, to confer with the Government on the state of affairs.

136 cases of cholera had broken out on board the Octavia; the first lieutenant died, and the vessel has been placed in quarantine.

Nine Europeans were drowned by a boat upsetting in the harbour.

Fresh disturbances have occurred at Aden; the tribes lately punished by the British forces are again attempting to intercept supplies.

Official reports of cotton exports from Bombay during February are valued at two millions four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The question of constructing docks in Back Bay is again revived by the Reclamation Company.

A board of inquiry concerning the wreck of the Jeddo has decided that the commander is to blame for not using the lead. They have suspended his certificate for six months.

The Abyssinian prisoners are released who were in the dominions of King Theodore.

A famine had broken out at Bhootan and Poorea. All classes are suffering fearfully.

The total cost of the Bhootan war is £250,000.

The Bhootan Government remonstrates against the British force remaining on the frontier after proclamation of peace.

Lord Napier has assumed the Governorship of Madras.

Sir W. Denison received a highly complimentary address previous to his departure.

The money market is satisfactory; metals in fair request; cotton slightly advanced; opium dull.

BOMBAY.

Freights: Cotton, £2 to £2 5s.; seeds, 12s. 6d. to 25s. Exchange, 6 months, 2s. 1¼d.

CALCUTTA.

Freight to London and Liverpool: Cotton, £2 12s. 6d.; jute, 42s. 6d.; seeds, 42s. 6d. Exchange, 6 months' bank bills, 2s. 1¼d.

SINGAPORE.

Freights; Dead weight, £2; light, 50s. Exchange, 6 months, 4s. 8d.

## CHINA.

Little of importance during the month respecting the rebellion; the news from the North is generally reassuring. Owing to the activity of the British men-of-war, piracy is fast decreasing.

Sir R. G. Macdonnell, the new Governor of Hongkong, has arrived at Ceylon.

Orders have been received from the Horse Guards to hold four companies of the Ceylon Rifles, 100 men each, fully officered, in readiness to embark for Hongkong, owing to the late mortality of British troops there, and to reduce the military expenditure.

SHANGHAI.—Freights: 103 cotton, 42s. 6d. Exchange: Six months', 6s. 5¼d.

HONGKONG.—Freight, £3 to £3 10s. Exchange: Six months', 4s. 8¼d.

MANILA.—Freight to London: Sugar, 70s.; hemp, £4. Exchange: Six months' bank bills, 4s. 4d.

## COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 26th.

The Bank rate of discount was lowered on the 15th March, from 7 to 6 per cent., and the demand brisk. No alteration since. The Joint Stock Bank works cautiously at 5¾ discount; Consols: Money, 86¾ to ⅞; business quiet. New Zealand 6 per cent., and New South Wales 5 per cent. loans are little inquired for. Home capitalists require more liberal terms.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent. The Confederate cotton loan is dull, 6 to 7. The cotton market is flat, with a declining tendency.

Colonial railway shares are steady.

The London Joint Stock Discount Company, capital £400,000, has collapsed, causing great depression in shares of all other finance and credit companies. Wild speculation caused heavy loss.

The Bank of Australasia declared a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

Cubitt, Bainbridge, and Co., bankers, St. Paul's Church Yard, have suspended payment.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Victorian Sixes, April and October, 106 to 107; New South Wales Fives, no quotations; ditto ditto, 1871 to 1876, 90 to 95; Queensland Sixes, January and July, 89 to 100; South Australian, 1878 and upwards, 105 to 107; New Zealand, ditto, 93 to 95.

### WOOL REPORT.

The London wool sales terminated on the 24th March. The total bales catalogued were 85,281; prices the first week commenced one penny to twopence in advance on November rates, when prices hardened, owing to the enormous attendance of buyers; afterwards prices gave way in favour of buyers, particularly for fine Sydney, competition not being brisk. Port Phillip extra clips sold at extreme rates, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 1½d. for picked lots of combing; 44,000 bales were offered, and all sold at the full prices. Sydney fleece, middling, scoured, and faulty, sold at a great advance. Should present consumption continue, good prices may be expected at the May sales.

### EXPORTS.

The exports to Australia, including New Zealand, show a decrease to Sydney of £57,759; to Queensland, of £10,533; to New Zealand, of £38,798; to Adelaide, an increase of £91,106; and to Tasmania, an increase of £3758.

To SYDNEY, ex Stablers' Circular, 15th March: Haberdashery, £3362; apparel, £11,077; wrought leather, £6076; saddlery, £3584; corks, 6150 lbs.; general hardware, £8647; bar and rod iron, 132 tons; hoop and sheet, 28 tons; plate, 118 tons; galvanised, 154 tons; linseed oil, 5889 gallons, rape, 370 gallons; sperm, nil; olive, in casks, 950 gallons; turpentine, 970 gallons; woolpacks, 2970 lbs.; corn-sacks, £625; agricultural implements, £554; railway and general machinery, £11,574; tobacco, 44,457 lbs.; brandy, proof, 7213 gallons; rum, 2261 gallons; geneva, 344 gallons; British spirits, glass, 514 gallons—bulk, 3454 gallons; red wine, 7130 gallons; white wine, 14,612 gallons; beer, bulk, 4200 gallons—glass, 2024 gallons; malt, quarters, 875; hops, 52 cwt.; butter, nil; white salt, 421 tons; candles, 267 cwt.; foreign ditto, 651 cwt.; raisins, 491 cwt.; currants, 2226 cwt.; whiting, 91 tons; cement, plaster paris, 1534 barrels; quicksilver, 40 bottles. Total declared value of cargo, £157,038.

To MELBOURNE: Haberbashery, £23,279; apparel, £47,630; wrought leather, £35,362; saddlery, £2149; corks, 2240 lbs.; general hardware, 19,375 lbs.; bar and rod iron, 825 tons; hoop and sheet iron, 18 tons; plate, 221 tons; pig, 353 tons; galvanized iron, 266 tons; linseed oil, 7560 gallons; rape, 844 gallons; sperm, 50 gallons; olive, in cases, 2039; turpentine, 750 gallons; woolpacks, 1550 lbs.; corn sacks, 1950 lbs.; agricultural implements, £1404; railway and general machinery, £3735; tobacco, 69,353 lbs.; brandy, proof, 18,967 gallons; rum, 874; geneva, nil; British spirits, in glass, 113; in bulk 7021; red wine, 16,152; white 7511; beer, in bulk, 3557 gallons, in glass, 1982; malt, 3060 quarters; hops, 580 cwt.; butter, 957 firkins; white salt, 211 tons; candles, 1187 cwt., foreign 964 cwt.; raisins, 163 cwt.; currants, 2393 lbs.; whiting, 94 tons; cement and plaster paris, 2500 barrels; quicksilver, 90 bottles. Total declared value of cargo, £390,356.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

HIDES are in better demand, at an advance of ½d. per pound.

LEATHER.—Australian is in demand at full prices.

BARK.—Mimosa, chopped, sold at £11 10s.; ground, £11 7s. 6d. to £12; best quality ground, £13 10s. per ton.

SKINS.—Tanned kangaroo, 7s. 6d. per dozen.

HORNS.—Australian sold readily at 5s. dearer; small quantity offered.

BONES meet with ready sale, at a slight advance.

TALLOW.—Large business; prices advancing to 22nd March; on 23rd there was a panic in the market, and prices closed 1s. lower; P.Y.C. on the spot and month 50s. Australian: Good beef sold 47s. 6d. to 48s.; inferior, 41s.

OILS.—Linseed, on the spot, 41s.; month, 40s.; good inquiry, rates lower; palm, 43s. 6d.; fine olive, £5 15s. 10d., higher; cocoanut, Ceylon, £4 7s. 6d; Cochin, £5 3s. 6d.; Australian, sold, 46s. 6d. per cwt.; sperm, best colonial, £120; cod, £50; whalebone, £95 to £120 per ton, quiet.

METALS.—Good business doing in copper at lower prices. Burra Burra sold at £94; Wallaroo, £95.

SPIRITS.—Large business in foreign spirits. Rum, 2d. per gallon lower; Jamaica, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. Business inactive.

WINES.—Small demand, moderate prices.

SUGARS.—Prices 1s. to 1s. 6d. lower; operators are cautious; stock 17,000 tons less than last year. Manila clayed, 36s. 6d.; Mauritius, low to fine brown, 26s. to 30s.; middling to fine crystallised, 33s. to 45s.; fair business in refined.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon, 67s. to 70s.; Mocha dearer, with ready sales.

RICE.—Good business doing—firm prices.

CORN.—No change, the markets being well supplied.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aunt Lizzie, St. Leonard, Roxburgh Castle, Lightning, Cevei, Woolloomooloo, Clutha, Pekina, Eveline, Thames, John Banks, Asterope, Ida Ziegler, Wave of Life, Sarah Grice, True Briton, George Thompson.

### DEPARTURES.

FOR SYDNEY.—William Cole, Kestrel, Lady Octavia, Stately, and Joshua.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Blackwater, Fearnought, Kaikoura, steamer; Europa, Narvoroaegh, Dover Castle, Baden, Moravian, Waterloo, Dusty Miller, Yorkshire, Star of India, P. G. Blanchard, Winifred.

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA. — British Lion, Rimac, Octavia, Beatrice, Charlotte Gladstone, and Lord Nelson.

FOR SWAN RIVER. — Belgravian, Lady Louisa.

FOR NEW ZEALAND. — Monarch, Dreadnought, Weymouth, Passiken, John Temperley, Sir George Pollock, Star of England, Wandell, and Alexandra.

A number of ships are on the berth for Australia:—Four for Victoria, twenty (?) for Sydney, eleven for South Australia, seven for Auckland, N.Z., three for Otago, six for Canterbury, three for Nelson, and two for Wellington.

# LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

LONDON, 2nd April.

THE Queen has written an autograph letter to Mr. Peabody, acknowledging his munificent benevolence, and has presented him with her miniature. Her Majesty regrets that he will not accept the honour of knighthood.

Great popular meetings have been held favourable to reform. Mr. Bright made eloquent speeches at Manchester and Rochdale.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation to visit Liverpool.

War appears imminent between Austria and Prussia.

There is an alleged treaty between Prussia and Italy.

The Fenian programme for the invasion of Canada has roused the people there, 20,000 volunteers have been enrolled.

The West Indian Squadron is ordered to Halifax; and the American Government is adopting precautionary measures.

St. Patrick's Day passed off quietly in Ireland.

Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to launch the iron-clad ship Northumberland.

There has been a strike among the London tailors.

ARRIVALS.—Rifleman, Rennington, Liberator, and Glendower.

LONDON, 12th April.

Earl Russell called a meeting of the Liberal members to discuss the prospects of the Reform Bill. A Ministerial majority of twenty is expected on the second reading.

Earl Russell considers it probable that measures for a redistribution of seats will pass this session.

Fair Dhollera cotton is quoted at 14d., with a depressed market.

Consols 86¾; Bank rate of discount 6 per cent.; foreign stock firmer.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has given birth to a daughter.

The Prussian Government decisively refuse to withdraw the order for the mobilisation of its troops, in reply to the demands of Austria.

King Theodore received Mr. Rassam with great honour, and released Consul Cameron with other persons.

Good fair Tinnelly is quoted at 12d., and there is a panic in the market in consequence of this decline.

LONDON, April 18, 4 p.m.

A new war appears inevitable in Germany. The mediation of Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Russia has been declined. Napoleon remains passive.

Prussia has convoked the German Diet.

Fighting has commenced between Spain and Chili.

Lowe and Horsman have been censured by their constituencies.

A great Reform meeting has been held in London.

Mr. Gladstone opened the debate in the House of Commons on the Reform Bill, and Lord Grosvenor moved an amendment to discontinue the discussion without full information of the entire scheme. This was seconded by Mr. Baxter, and the debate was adjourned.

There is a panic on the Stock Exchange. Consols are down to 86. The French funds have also fallen.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN THE YEAR 1866.—*January.* The Moon during the beginning of the month pays a visit to Regulus, then calls on Saturn, and afterwards rubs noses with Venus; on the 9th and 10th of the month, being near her last quarter, she strikes a balance. About this time she is rather distant as regards the Earth, but by the 23rd she makes advances. On the 30th a sportive little star, Cancri, can cry "bo peep" to the Earth as it bobs behind the Moon at 8h. 39m. p.m., and peeps out again at 9h. 45m. p.m. Mercury, though January is a cold month, cannot shirk his duty as morning star; he rises about an hour and a half before the Sun. Venus very sensibly gets up just about the time the Sun rises; about the 14th she pays a visit to Jupiter. Mars rises about an hour before the Sun; he and Jupiter run together for two or three days. Jupiter rises about the same time as the Sun at the beginning of the month, but cultivates the habit of early rising towards the close, and is an hour ahead of the Sun. Saturn takes his turn at playing a morning star engagement; on the 10th he visits the Moon. *February.* The Moon calls on Virginius, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and Aldebaran. *March.* On the 16th the Sun will appear with a shade over his left eye, about 8h. 5m. p.m. On the 31st the Moon will take the veil, at 2h. 38m. a.m. *April.* On the 16th the Sun will have to wear his shade again, at 6h. 51m. a.m.; it will cover about seven-tenths of his beaming countenance. *May.* The Moon pays visits to many small stars during this month, after vainly attempting, at the commencement, to catch Jupiter. *June.* The Moon nearly catches up with Jupiter by the 3rd, but, he still keeping ahead, she relinquishes the chase and enters into a flirtation with Mars. Venus and Saturn take turn and turn about in playing evening star. *July.* The Moon starts off after Saturn, catches him, and gives him a kiss in spite of Virginia who, disgusted, cuts her acquaintance. *August.* An attachment which, at the commencement of the year, sprang up between the Moon and Aldebaran, the brightest star in Taurus, a gentleman of rather a rubicund complexion, grows very strong. He follows the Moon, then the Moon follows him, and at the end of the month Aldebaran will be found again following her at a little distance. *September.* The Moon becomes ashamed of her flirtation with the dissolute Aldebaran, and takes the veil on the 24th. The ceremony commences at 12h. 20m., is complete by 1h. 19m., but by 3h. 54m. p.m. she has—exclaiming, "I won't be a nun!"—thrown off the veil and started off again in pursuit of Aldebaran, who, by-the-bye, on the 29th, dodges behind her. *October.* The Sun on the 8th, at about 4 p.m., appears with a patch on his face, probably for the purpose of covering the spots which he has caused to break out by overheating himself during the summer. *November.* The Moon makes very few calls this month—Aldebaran has objected. Jupiter comes rather close to her on the 13th. On the 22nd, Aldebaran, at 9h. 58m., goes right up to her, then passes behind her in a tiff; at 10h. 52m. p.m. they come together again, have another quarrel, and then the Moon starts off from him. *December.* Aldebaran is still running after the Moon, who flirts with Regulus, and Mars calling on her, she requests him to "put a head" on Aldebaran, who immediately makes himself scarce. Everything will go on much the same as usual in the heavens. We have noted above the most important occurrences. We trust that the Sun may soon be cured of those unpleasant eruptions which have of late disfigured his handsome face, and set wise, learned mortals guessing at the cause of their appearance on the face of the Sun, which was created especially to warm their earth and grow cucumbers. It will be very annoying if the Sun gets out of order; man, glorious being as he is, will, we fear, be able to accomplish little towards setting it right, but he can exercise his stupendous intellect in guessing at the reason.—*Puck: San Francisco Paper.*

It is reckoned that in Belgium, at the present time, there are 3000 musical societies, with 70,000 executants, including 1000 choral societies and 90,000 singers. These statistics show that the little kingdom of Belgium surpasses all Germany in number of choral societies, and, in conjunction with instrumentalists, their prosperity exercises a salutary effect on the manners and social habits of the working-classes in Brussels and the provinces.—*Orchestra.*

The mystery surrounding the identity of the amateur "Casual" of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is at last cleared up by an announcement that "Mr. James Greenwood, the Lambeth amateur 'casual,' is about to contribute a series of descriptive sketches, the result of his own observations and experiences," for publication in the "Readings by Starlight" of the *Evening Star.*

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## INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

RULE NISI.

Alfred Toogood v. John Hosking, of Carrara. Returnable May 18.—Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

SURRENDERS.

John Johnson, of Tambaroora. Liabilities, £920 1s. 7d., of which £822 is secured. Assets, £886 2s. 10d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Parsons, of Riley-street, Sydney, labourer. Liabilities, £16 11s. 10d. Assets, £5 18s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, May 14.—At 10: John Thomas, second. Enoch Webb, single. William W. Buckland, adjourned special.

Tuesday, 15.—*At Port Macquarie*: Joseph Howie, single. *At Armidale*: Charlotte M'Crossin, second. *At Tamworth*: Henry Rochstroh, single. *At Maitland*: William Moodie, second; Charles Humphris, single.

Wednesday, 16.—At 11: George Sheppard, Morris D. Cohen, third. Patrick Eagen, adjourned single, and special for examination. Spyer and Co., adjourned special, for proof of debts.

Thursday, 17.—At 10: William J. S. Pass, special, for proof of debt. *At Queanbeyan*: Richard H. Jarman, second. *At Bathurst*: William Bramley, single.

Friday, 18.—At 11: John Mackel, adjourned third.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, May 15.—At 11: William Gilchrist, Caroline Joel, Tilden James Hilder, Samuel Frost, James Cosgrove.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate and Mr. Murphy.

Twelve prisoners were brought before the Court, of whom three were discharged. Four women were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days, and two men to pay 20s. each, on conviction of riotous behaviour; two persons were fined 5s. and 10s. respectively for having in public places made use of indecent language; and a man who had been taken into custody for drunkenness was sent to Darlinghurst gaol for a month on failing to satisfy the Bench that he has lawful means of support.

The Poor Box.—Received, nil. Assisted two persons.

The Roster.—Monday, May 14th, Messrs. Murphy, Cohen, and Spence; Tuesday, 15th, Messrs. Armitage, Raper, and Hogg; Wednesday, 16th, Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, Dangar, and Day; Thursday, 17th, Messrs. Sutherland, Levey, Birrell, Smithers, and Wood; Friday, 18th, Messrs. G. Hill, Oatley, Campbell, and Pemell; Saturday, 19th, Messrs. Bray and Burdekin.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. D. W. Campbell and Mr. T. C. Breillat.

William Grant, seaman, of the ship Comus, convicted of desertion, was committed to gaol for four weeks.

In the summons case, Edwards v. Haywood, plaintiff, as mate of the ship Pacific, sought to recover wages to the amount of £8 5s. The Bench ordered payment of £3 15s.

John Ainsworth, 20, seaman, was brought up by constable Hickey, charged with stealing. It appeared that prisoner and another youth went into the shop of George Dingle, clothier, 211, George-street. Prisoner bought a cap and put in on his head, but put another under his coat without paying for it. He said he had come in to take something, as when he bought goods there before he did not get his money's worth. To be imprisoned for three weeks.

Roster.—Monday, May 14th, Mr. G. Rattray, Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, Mr. J. Williams; Tuesday, 15th, Mr. R. A. Hunt, Mr. A. Learmonth, Mr. M. Metcalfe, Mr. H. H. Voss; Wednesday, 16th, Mr. J. T. Neale, Mr. E. Raper, Mr. T. Spence, Mr. E. Wrench; Thursday, 17th, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. J. Oatley, Mr. J. Pearce, Mr. W. H. Tibbitts; Friday, 18th, Mr. H. Armitage, Mr. H. C. Burnell, Mr. M. Chapman; Saturday, 19th, Mr. W. Church, Mr. J. F. Josephson.

## LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Banco Court.—Mackenzie, official assignee, v. Church (part heard); Smith v. Drinkwater; Joseph v. Wilcox; Morrison v. Lloyd and another; Clayton v. O'Brien; Healy v. Howarth.

Master's Office.—Scahill v. Wren, examination; Alliance Bank v. Irving, minutes; Yeo v. Rotton, taxation; Hellyer and another v. Druitt and others, for further time to answer.

DISTRICT COURT.

Jury Causes.

1959 Campbell v. Quinlan
2252 Ramsay v. Toogood.

## MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, this afternoon (Monday), at 3 o'clock, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman Oatley,—That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Small,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 10th ultimo, recommending the building of a stone wall at the Argyle Cut, by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman Raphael,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that Hutchinson-street, between George and Pitt streets, be metalled, at a cost of £79, be adopted.

By Alderman Moore,—That the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare a bill for next session, and submit same to the Council for approval in a month, for the purpose of removing obstructions to the footways in the city, such as fences, walls, &c., &c. That the recommendation of City Engineer for a lamp in Terry's-place be carried out.

By Alderman Macintosh,—That the request of the Minister for Lands, at the instance of the Hyde-park Improvement Committee, contained in letter of 29th March last, to relinquish possession of the piece of land at the corner of Elizabeth and Park streets, be complied with. That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending the purchase of two clock-valve boxes, &c., for the engines at the Botany water works, be adopted.

By Alderman Kippax,—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 30th ultimo, recommending that a stoneware sewer be laid in Wemyss-street, at a cost of £85, be adopted.

By Alderman Steel,—That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 10th ultimo, recommending that a 4-inch water-main be laid in Adelaide-street, at a cost of £57, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee received on the 5th March, recommending that Crown-street, between Lansdowne and Cleveland streets, be formed, ballasted and blinded, by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman Butler,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 5th March, recommending that Alexandra-street be formed, ballasted, and blinded, by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman Sutherland,—That the report of the Water Committee, received on 30th ultimo, recommending that six store reservoirs be constructed between the Lachlan and Botany Water Reserves, at a cost of £7950, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley,—That this Council do now proceed to determine on a tender for preparing a new assessment.

## BONDED STOCKS.

Week ending Friday, 11th May, 1866.

| Description. | | Stock on hand 4th May. | Received into Stock. | Delivered for Home Consumption. | Delivered for Exportation. | Stock on hand 11th May. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rum—West India | gals. | 210,926 | 91 | 3,062 | 1,320 | 206,635 |
| East India | | 349 | ... | ... | ... | 349 |
| Foreign | | 4,077 | ... | ... | ... | 4,077 |
| All other Spirits | | 8,028 | 15 | 670 | 54 | 7,319 |
| Brandy | | 224,147 | 18 | 3,683 | 2,093 | 218,389 |
| Geneva | | 128,319 | ... | 2,268 | 1,034 | 125,017 |
| Whisky | | 17,847 | ... | 486 | 98 | 17,263 |
| Liqueurs | | 8,500 | 75 | 17 | 72 | 8,486 |
| Gin | | 6,257 | ... | 365 | 40 | 5,852 |
| Wine | | 199,884 | 97 | 3,184 | 5,263 | 191,534 |
| Tobacco— | lbs. | | | | | |
| Manufactured | | 892,986 | 31,958 | 9,052 | 10,111 | 905,781 |
| Leaf | | 55,340 | 2,614 | 1,327 | ... | 56,627 |
| Cigars | | 22,396 | ... | 503 | 954 | 21,139 |
| Snuff | | 1,428 | ... | ... | ... | 1,428 |

Sugar.—Stock on hand 4th May, 801 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs.; received into stock, 362 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs.; delivered for home consumption, 135 tons 7 cwt. 0 qr.; delivered for exportation, 5 tons 8 cwt. 1 qr.; stock on hand 11th May, 1023 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs.

Coffee.—Stock on hand 4th May, 152 tons 5 cwt.; received into stock, 5 tons 8 cwt. 1 qr.; delivered for home consumption, 4 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr.; delivered for exportation, 3 cwt. 1 qr.; stock on hand 11th May, 151 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs.

Tea.—Stock on hand 4th May, 1,295,727 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 56,593 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 51,976 lbs.; stock on hand 11th May, 1,187,158 lbs.

Chicory.—Stock on hand 4th May, 28,223 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 3360 lbs.; delivered for exportation, nil; stock on hand 11th May, 24,863 lbs.

Opium.—Stock on hand 4th May, 5802 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 93 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 16 lbs.; stock on hand 11th May, 5783 lbs.

Important to Quartz Crushers.—Last Monday we were shown a quantity of clinker taken from a crucible in which some of the gold crushed at Tumbarumba was smelted, and which was thickly intermixed with gold. The person who exhibited the clinker is a digger at present prospecting on the Queanbeyan River. He states that, observing a loss of about 17 dwts. of gold, on an average, from the contents of the crucible after smelting, he was led to examine the clinker, under the impression that the wasted metal was mixed therewith. For this purpose he brought away with him a small portion of the clinker from the crucible, mixed it with sulphuric acid, with a view to detach the clinker, and then, after washing the stuff, was rewarded for his pains by obtaining several dwts. of gold—the sample which he exhibited to us. The discovery will, of course, lead to the adoption of some means for preventing such losses in future.—*Queanbeyan Age*, May 10.

Dr. Leichhardt.—The *Lachlan Reporter* says:—We conversed during the week with Mr. J. Arthur, who has been stopping a week in Forbes, who informs us that he was a member of the first expedition of Dr. Leichhardt, from Sydney to Port Essington, in 1834. They were eighteen months making the trip, and Mr. Arthur thinks there are but few of the party now surviving. He speaks in very high terms of the energy and urbanity of the doctor, but has very little faith in the success of the efforts now being made to recover the remains of the lost expedition. It appears that the first party were attacked by the blacks, and numbers were slain on both sides. The aboriginals were much more savage forty years ago than now.

In the Jaws of a Cod.—A short time since a bullock-driver belonging to one of the snagging parties a short distance above Tocumwall was swimming across the Murray at night, when his foot was seized by a large codfish, which nearly pulled him under water, and from which he had much difficulty in extricating himself. His foot was badly scratched by the teeth of the fish.—*Border Post*, May 9.

## BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

General Abstract of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits of the under-mentioned Banks of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended March 31st, 1866.

LIABILITIES.

| Banks. | Notes in Circulation. £ s. d. | Bills in Circulation. £ s. d. | Balances due to other Banks. £ s. d. | Deposits. £ s. d. | Total Liabilities. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New South Wales | 216,985 6 0 | 4,341 1 0 | 43,990 12 0 | 1,737,646 2 4 | 2,002,963 1 4 |
| Commercial | 188,078 13 0 | 7,749 6 3 | 23,868 12 7 | 1,486,139 9 10 | 1,705,836 1 8 |
| Australasia | 37,449 1 6 | 5,683 2 3 | ...... | 484,307 2 3 | 527,439 6 0 |
| Union of Australia | 27,974 15 0 | 9,096 3 4 | ...... | 330,517 3 2 | 367,588 3 6 |
| Australian Joint Stock | 124,430 8 5 | 6,305 3 6 | 628 6 8 | 809,706 8 5 | 940,970 7 0 |
| London Chartered of Australia | 7,039 12 4 | 302 5 8 | 189 4 3 | 74,515 17 11 | 82,047 0 2 |
| English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered | 21,663 3 1 | 2,960 18 0 | ...... | 340,266 4 9 | 365,890 0 10 |
| Oriental Chartered | 64,919 0 0 | 2,446 2 0 | 238,216 15 0 | 633,530 14 0 | 939,112 11 0 |
| City | 29,139 1 7 | ...... | 19,561 9 5 | 282,338 14 5 | 331,039 5 5 |
| Totals | 718,679 0 11 | 38,783 19 0 | 326,454 19 11 | 6,178,967 17 1 | 7,262,885 16 11 |

ASSETS.

| Banks. | Coin. £ s. d. | Bullion. £ s. d. | Landed Property. £ s. d. | Notes and Bills of other Banks. £ s. d. | Balances due from other Banks. £ s. d. | Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks. £ s. d. | Total Assets. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New South Wales | 439,230 5 2 | 43,085 17 8 | 58,367 19 9 | 7,738 0 1 | 1,579,225 12 6 | 1,271,523 17 3 | 3,394,171 12 7 |
| Commercial | 253,771 7 1 | 4,906 4 10 | 32,305 14 8 | 18,965 6 1 | 221,218 3 2 | 1,732,688 15 9 | 2,265,855 11 7 |
| Australasia | 86,448 11 9 | ...... | 31,000 0 0 | 2,657 3 0 | ...... | 378,737 5 5 | 498,843 0 2 |
| Union of Australia | 92,460 13 8 | 7,841 18 1 | 14,000 0 0 | 2,322 0 5 | ...... | 359,500 2 9 | 476,124 14 11 |
| Australian Joint Stock | 92,807 18 2 | 37,295 12 4 | 54,770 14 8 | 9,923 6 9 | 287,640 5 6 | 1,130,334 19 2 | 1,632,884 16 7 |
| London Chartered of Australia | 16,430 14 7 | ...... | 17,815 12 0 | 266 10 9 | 493 6 11 | 243,042 13 1 | 278,050 17 4 |
| English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered | 63,942 2 2 | ...... | 27,590 14 5 | 422 13 10 | 5,743 4 3 | 364,680 10 2 | 462,381 13 10 |
| Oriental Chartered | 131,977 17 10 | 23,643 6 9 | 25,316 9 8 | 2,652 0 0 | 167,060 7 8 | 766,121 10 7 | 1,136,771 12 6 |
| City | 36,721 10 5 | ...... | 2,500 0 0 | 353 10 9 | 1,136 8 0 | 516,464 18 2 | 557,196 7 4 |
| Totals | 1,213,901 0 10 | 116,772 19 6 | 258,667 5 2 | 45,292 11 6 | 2,262,531 6 2 | 7,225,115 1 4 | 11,124,280 6 10 |

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

| Banks. | Capital paid up. £ s. d. | Rate per Annum of last Dividend. | Amount of Dividend. £ s. d. | Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of paying Dividend. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New South Wales | 1,000,000 0 0 | *20 ₩ cent. | 99,691 0 0 | 333,333 6 8 |
| Commercial | 400,000 0 0 | 17 ₩ cent. | 34,000 0 0 | 110,497 12 8 |
| Australasia | 1,200,000 0 0 | †14 ₩ cent. | 68,250 0 0 | 354,065 2 5 |
| Union of Australia | 1,250,000 0 0 | 17 ₩ cent. | 106,250 0 0 | 358,736 5 0 |
| Australian Joint Stock | 597,600 0 0 | ‡15 ₩ cent. | 40,312 10 0 | 121,667 7 8 |
| London Chartered of Australia | 1,000,000 0 0 | 8 ₩ cent. | 40,000 0 0 | 143,423 2 5 |
| English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered | 600,000 0 0 | 7 ₩ cent. | 21,000 0 0 | 50,000 0 0 |
| Oriental Chartered | 1,500,000 0 0 | 10 ₩ cent. | 75,000 0 0 | 444,000 0 0 |
| City | 200,000 0 0 | 8 ₩ cent. | 8,000 0 0 | 10,395 0 5 |
| Totals | 7,747,600 0 0 | ...... | 492,503 10 0 | 1,926,117 17 3 |

* 15 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 5 per cent. per annum.
† 6 per cent. and bonus of 8 per cent. per annum.
‡ Including Government securities, average £64,700.
‖ 10 per cent. and bonus of 5 per cent. per annum.

GEOFFREY EAGAR, Treasurer.
The Treasury, Sydney, May 10, 1866.

## SUGAR GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

Sir,—Having seen many letters in this and the neighbouring colonies in the papers within the last twelve months respecting *Sugar Growing*, I think I can show a number of your readers what they seem to be anxiously looking for—that is some definite account of the cost and expenses attached to sugar growing, and also what may be reasonably expected from such expenditure.

Firstly. Any party commencing a sugar plantation must really have in the manager a man who is thoroughly acquainted with agricultural farming, and one who has had some *colonial experience* of grubbing, clearing, and management of new land; also of erecting buildings, &c., and who is thoroughly steady and moral in his habits—one that is master on the farm or plantation he has charge of—who gives an order and it is done; and also sees that it is done in proper time. Of such men there are plenty in these colonies who can give a detailed account of the probable expenditure and receipts and plan of operations. They must have full control and management. No shareholders or others must interfere with him if you expect him to carry out his plan, unless he is deviating from his plan of operations, then it might be necessary to call him to account. But there are times when unforeseen circumstances occur that a man has somewhat to alter his plans, &c.

But in many instances I have seen men employed who were very good men, but who make bad masters, having no idea of management about them, and also men employed to manage who could neither work nor manage, and where the men are all masters, and have seen the supposed manager begging of his men to do something he wants done, and, because it did not suit them, it has been left undone. How can any party expect any business to succeed with managers of this last stamp. But in the former person you have a man whose yea is yea, yea; and nay nay, and who acts with judgment over his men, as well as the establishment he has charge of.

Secondly. Now as to the probable cost of a sugar plantation of 640 acres, I give my own experience of nearly twenty-four years in these colonies, where I have erected all sorts of buildings, machinery, and engines, and have always given my own estimates of everything wanted and also have given estimates for others, and am happy to say that I have always succeeded, and am ready to pledge myself in a large sum of money that I would get all the following articles and work done for the sums named; and also let me tell you that I am an agriculturist bred and born. I am not therefore speaking of a subject that I am not thoroughly acquainted with. The plantation of 640 acres of land taken up under the Queensland Sugar Growing Regulations (and, as far as I can learn, land can be taken up as advantageously in New South Wales):—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cost of selecting the land .. .. | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| First year's rent of 640 acres, at 1s. per acre | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Fencing in 100 acres of land, at 8s. per rod .. | 208 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 draught horses, being 3 teams of 4 horses and 3 teams of 2 ditto, for subsoil ploughing, at £28 each, including harness, &c. .. | 504 | 0 | 0 |
| Feed for horses while at work .. .. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 ploughs, averaging £9 each .. .. | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 pairs harrows .. .. .. .. | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 horse drays, £20 each .. .. .. | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 ploughmen at £70 each, including rations .. | 420 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 boys (plough drivers), £40, ditto .. .. | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 labourers at £45 each, ditto .. .. | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| Tools, &c. .. .. .. .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 team of bullocks, dray, and tackle .. .. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Bullock driver and rations .. .. | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 huts, for men .. .. .. .. | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Manager's house .. .. .. .. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Store and out-houses .. .. .. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Stable shed .. .. .. .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Manager's salary .. .. .. .. | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| 156,000 sugar plants (being 1500 per acre), £3 per 1000 plants .. .. .. | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| Planting 100 acres .. .. .. .. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| One 14 horse-power high pressure horizontal steam-engine, with sugar mill and all complete .. .. .. .. .. | 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| Shed, and erecting machinery .. .. | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| Cutting, carting, and bringing to market, the produce of 100 acres .. .. .. | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Incidental expenses .. .. .. | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Total cost of plantation .. .. | £7801 | 0 | 0 |

Now, Mr. Editor, after having shown you the cost of a sugar plantation—which can be accomplished for the above sum—I would have you to remember that this plantation must be started on land free from timber and ready for the plough.

Thirdly. Let me likewise show you the other side of the question.

In the first place, it will be necessary to take a period of four or five years to show you, as well as others, the enormous profits that sugar growing will give in proportion to the small outlay, and how it is that the sugar planters of the West Indies and Mauritius can live at home like nabobs.

I should begin to plough in about July 1st and August for ploughing the 100 acres, September and October for finishing ploughing and planting canes, which would be ripe about November twelve months, so that before a return could be got nineteen months would elapse.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Well then, we will say, at the end of 1 year and 7 months 100 acres of cane, yielding 2 tons per acre, at £30 per ton .. .. | | £6,000 | 0 | 0 |
| At the end of 2 years and 7 months, 200 acres, 2 tons per acre, at £30 per ton .. .. .. | £12,000 | | | |
| Less for 1 year's expenses .. | 3,400 | | | |
| | | 8,600 | 0 | 0 |
| This sum of expenses includes paying for land. | | | | |
| At the end of 3 years and 7 months, 300 acres, at 2 tons per acre, and £30 per ton .. .. .. | £18,000 | | | |
| Less for expenses for the year .. | 5,900 | | | |
| | | 12,100 | 0 | 0 |
| At the end of 4 years and 7 months, 400 acres, at 2 tons per acre, and £30 per ton .. .. .. | £24,000 | | | |
| Less for the year's expenses .. | 8,400 | | | |
| | | 15,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Total amount of receipts .. | | ..£42,300 | 0 | 0 |

Now add the value of the plantation and other etceteras to the above sum which is at the least worth as much more, making a sum of £84,600 which I reckon is a splendid return for the small outlay for a little over four years, or if we say five years. But add another 100 acres to it, and you will thus see what a fine annual income you will have.

But again suppose we make rum out of the molasses, as it is well-known that the rum of a plantation like the above will pay all the working expenses, then you have a sum of £60,000 besides the plantation.

But then you may say that it might turn out a failure Yes, it would be a failure if we were to follow the example some others have done to crush the old canes which have stood till they are completely good for nothing. For if you crush a cane after it has stood over a certain period you cannot expect to get sugar out of it, and this is why so many have failed in the undertaking, not only here but elsewhere. This has come round by people first planting canes to see if they will grow to perfection, and when they see that they will, then they think about getting some machinery, &c., and by the time the machinery is ready the canes are all spoilt, the saccharine matter is all fallen to the ground again, and leaves only a sweetish sap which is worth nothing; and instead of having the canes waiting on the mill, the mill should be put up in time and be waiting on the canes, so that they may be cut exactly when they are ripe, for ripe they do get like every other crop, and like an ear of wheat when ripe, if not cut, then it will shed itself. So will the saccharine matter fall if not taken in time, the canes want watching till they arrive at a certain point, and then, if not cut, will soon spoil.

Then, again, some of your readers may say, that the canes here are not so rich in saccharine matter as they are in the Mauritius or the Indies, to yield two tons per acre. But I can tell them that the canes are richer here, and I have no hesitation in saying, that they will yield three tons per acre, for it has been proved beyond doubt by practical manufacturers, that the saccharine matter both in New South Wales and Queensland canes is richer than in either the West Indies or Mauritius—for instance, Mr. Buhot, in Queensland, has got 1lb of sugar to the gallon of syrup, by the rude appliances of an old mangle, and was not able to crush out all the juice, and by other cooking utensils. See his letter, which appeared in the *Queensland Daily Guardian* on the 31st March last, referring to his own, and the experiments of other parties. Also, see Dr. Holland's letter, which was taken from the *Maitland Mercury*, and appeared in your contemporary on the 14th instant, in which the writer tells you, that he has frequently taken 1½ lb. of sugar to the gallon of syrup, and that in every instance that he has tried, it has invariably been found that in Baum's thermometer, it has risen to 15 degrees, so in Queensland. But if I recollect aright, that in no instance, or in very few has the saccharine matter come to such a high degree in the Indies or the Mauritius.

Dr. Holland has manufactured five cwt. of sugar, and of such quality, that competent judges declare it worth £40 per ton. The same has taken the prize at the Maitland Agricultural Show this year. Now, if Dr. Holland can manufacture five cwt., then he can manufacture five hundred tons. He tells you in his letter that parties in Mauritius would dance with joy could they get syrup so rich as he has got. There are many others who can manufacture sugar as well as Dr. Holland in these colonies. Then, Sir, the price I have given is far below the market value.

I hope soon to see this profitable branch of business well carried out, and the money now sent away for sugar kept in the country to develope some other branch of trade.

Allow me, in conclusion, to remark that I would not have presumed to send you so long a letter for publication had I not seen through your columns how earnest you are for the welfare of these colonies.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A. B. C.

## THE PRICE OF COAL.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

Sir,—I agree with your correspondent, "Coal Proprietor," in condemning the present insane competition between the collieries, and in attributing blame to those who are responsible for it. It is obviously absurd that coal should be cheaper at the pits in New South Wales than in England, where wages are so much lower. The published accounts of all our collieries, even of the most apparently prosperous, shew that the present price does not and cannot pay. To continue the present suicidal policy is a cruel wrong to those who have invested their savings in our coal mines. But let the blame be rightly distributed, and not all concentrated on one person. The agent for the Lambton colliery was not the first to sell coal at 8s. 3d. per ton. That was done by the A. A Company and the Waratah Company, while the owner of the Burwood pits tendered, I believe, to sell coal at 7s. 1d. per ton, and this at a time when the ordinary selling price was 9s., with an allowance of 3d. on large contracts. The present low price has mainly resulted from these tenders, sent in to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company. Even now the competition, excessive as it is, does not seem to be arrested, for unless buyers mis-state the offers made to them, coal from the Miami, from the Co-operative Colliery, and from Waratah is offered at a reduction on the selling price. I am given to understand, too, that the representatives of only two companies signed the agreement referred to, and that the others made excuses for not doing so.

But, whoever may be to blame for the cause or continuance of the present state of things, they ought to retrace their steps, and, having proved the folly of their conduct, agree to a price that, while it will not check our trade, will give a fair profit to the investor, and a fair wage to the workman.

AN UNFORTUNATE SHAREHOLDER.

## THE SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE PRODUCTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA.

*(From the Argus, May 2.)*

The other day we published the approximate statistics of Victorian agriculture for the year ended March 31st, and we now have before us similar statistics for South Australia for the same period, which enable us to institute a comparison between our own and our neighbour's agricultural achievements for the bygone year, and to form a rough estimate of the relation in which the supply of and the demand for breadstuffs in Victoria and South Australia stand to each other. The total yield of the neighbouring colony for the year 1865-6, as computed by the Government statist, was 3,587,264 bushels of wheat, of which there will remain, after allowing for home consumption at the rate of six bushels per head of the population during the year, 2,627,264 bushels, and after further deducting 675,000 bushels for seed, 1,952,246 bushels available for exportation; which at the rate of 45 bushels to the ton, gives 43,383 tons of flour, or more than 17,120 tons less than South Australia exported last year.

Now for the produce of our own fields in the agricultural year just ended. The total yield of wheat was 3,503,439 bushels, from which we have to deduct, before we can estimate the amount of food which it will yield, the quantity that will probably be required for seed. Last year there were 178,813 acres under wheat in Victoria, being an increase on the previous year of 53,773 acres. Allowing for a similar addition to our wheat-sown lands in the present year, we have 232,586 acres, which it will require about 465,172 bushels of wheat to seed, as things are managed with us. No doubt two bushels of seed wheat to the acre is an extravagant allowance. With good tillage and early sowing, one bushel should suffice, and under careful drill culture half a bushel; but, taking things as they are, it would not be safe to calculate upon less than two bushels, as much as three being often committed to the earth. Deducting the quantity required for seed, then we have 3,038,257 bushels of our own growing available for food during the year, or 561,733 bushels less than is required at the rate of six bushels per head—a deficiency of about 12,460 tons of flour. But we can scarcely base our calculations on the South Australian ratio of six bushels per head. In Great Britain something like eight bushels per annum for each person is reckoned upon, but there oats and barley take the place of wheat to a considerable extent, the one being only forty and the other fifty pounds to the bushel, while wheat is sixty; and at the same time a very much larger amount of animal food is consumed here. Six bushels is perhaps too low an average of consumption, but it is not very much under the mark. Approaching the matter by another avenue, we find the result not very widely difficult. Merchants calculate in a rough kind of way that our consumption of breadstuffs is about fifteen hundred tons a week, or seventy-nine thousand tons per annum, which would leave our home-grown supply about eleven thousand tons short of our requirements. Probably the truth lies somewhere between the results obtained by the one calculation and the other, and consequently we would have required but little of South Australia's excess of 43,383 tons of flour, even if there had been no importation from the West Coast. But that, as our readers know, has already been enormous, and in consequence both farmers and importers are likely to sustain considerable loss. And the colonial producers are not blameless in the matter. Both in this and the neighbouring colony, the farmers misled the merchants by complaining of their growing crops when there was no just cause of complaint, and by withholding their grain from the market in the beginning of the season. Farmers have a prescriptive right to grumble and find fault, and it is not expected of them that under any circumstances they will admit that the weather is favourable for their operations, or their prospects encouraging; but here they exercise their traditional privileges at considerable risk. Their home market can absorb only a limited quantity of produce, and is easily glutted, while failing that, there is no other in which they can sell profitably at present. Then there is an all but unlimited supply obtainable in a foreign market, at no great distance; and enterprising merchants, only perhaps too ready to take the farmers at their word, and despatch a fleet of ships to Chili and California for wheat and flour, when they (the farmers) prospectively declare their inability to supply the country's farinaceous requirements. This year the colonial producer has to pay a rather heavy penalty for indulging in the luxury of complaint, and probably the merchant will also suffer for his credulity in believing the farmer's reports and his precipitancy in acting upon them, for the price of breadstuff, home grown and imported, is likely to be below the remunerative figure for some time to come.

The consumer will no doubt profit by the farmer's and the importer's loss. Bread will be cheap for months to come, and is already being sold at eightpence the 4 lb. loaf in most places, and even lower in some.

## HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

April, 1866.

The number of births registered during April was 206, viz., 122 males and 84 females, being 16 above the average of the corresponding month in the years 1861 to 1865, and 86 in excess of the deaths of the month.

The deaths numbered 120, viz., 74 males and 46 females, being 10 above the average of the month of April in the preceding quinquenial period. Local diseases, including those which attack the nervous and respiratory systems, the organs of circulation, and those affecting the digestive and urinary organs, &c., were most fatal in their results, 46 persons having died from these causes, or 38·33 per cent. of the aggregate deaths of the month.

Seven deaths were caused by accident or negligence, viz.:—3 from fractures and contusions, 1 burns, 1 drowning, 1 from suffocation, and 1 (a male) suicide by poison.

The infantile mortality was at the rate of 34·16 per cent. of the deaths of the month of April, and in the corresponding month of previous years bore the following proportion:—

| | Under 5 years. | Total deaths. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 47 | 119 | Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths. | 39·49 |
| 1862 | 52 | 100 | | 52·01 |
| 1863 | 41 | 105 | | 39·05 |
| 1864 | 52 | 121 | | 42·97 |
| 1865 | 40 | 104 | | 38·46 |
| 1866 | 41 | 120 | | 34·16 |

The deaths in the city of Sydney, the mean temperature in the shade, mean height of barometer, and rain-fall during the month of April, for the last eight years, and of ozone in the atmosphere for the periods indicated were as follows:—

| | | No. of deaths. | Mean temperature. | Mean height of barometer. | Depth of rain—inches. | No. of days rain. | Mean amount of Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 1859 ... | 103 | 62·6 | 29·934 | 0·43 | 4 | ... |
| ,, | 1860 ... | 157 | 64·5 | ·876 | 20·02 | 14 | ... |
| ,, | 1861 ... | 119 | 64·7 | ·915 | 24·49 | 17 | ... |
| ,, | 1862 ... | 100 | 62·4 | ·908 | 1·39 | 11 | ... |
| ,, | 1863 ... | 105 | 63·0 | 30·035 | 6·30 | 14 | 5·5 |
| ,, | 1864 ... | 121 | 64·5 | ·094 | 7·46 | 17 | 3·8 |
| ,, | 1865 ... | 104 | 65·9 | ·165 | 2·31 | 11 | 6·9 |
| ,, | 1866 ... | 120 | 66·8 | ·167 | 1·01 | 7 | 5·2 |
| Mean of 8 years ... | | 116 | 64·3 | 30·012 | 7·92 | 12 | |

The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade, as registered at the Sydney Observatory during the month of April last, was 82·6 on the 21st; and the lowest 51·4 on the 30th. The prevailing direction of the wind N.E. The day upon which the greatest variation of temperature (20·1) was observed, was the 2nd, when the thermometer fell from 74·0 to 53·4, the wind W.S.W. The most equable temperature was on the 25th, when the thermometer stood at 68·8 as the maximum to a minimum of 65·2—wind southerly.

Table shewing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward from 1st to 30th April, 1866, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

| Ward. | Under 5 years. Males. | Under 5 years. Females. | Above 5 years. Males. | Above 5 years. Females. | Unspecified. Males. | Unspecified. Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gipps | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 10 |
| Bourke | 2 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 1 | ... | 28 |
| Brisbane | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 16 |
| Macquarie | 1 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Cook | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ... | 1 | 11 |
| Fitzroy | 5 | 5 | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | 23 |
| Phillip | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Denison | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | ... | 1 | 16 |
| Totals | 21 | 20 | 51 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 120 |

Return shewing the Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of April, 1866.

| District. | Births. Males. | Births. Females. | Births. Total. | | Deaths. Males. | Deaths. Females. | Deaths. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney | 122 | 84 | 206 | ... | 74 | 46 | 120 |
| Balmain | 13 | 11 | 24 | ... | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Glebe | 16 | 7 | 23 | ... | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Newtown | 12 | 13 | 25 | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Redfern and Botany | 27 | 19 | 46 | ... | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Paddington | 15 | 11 | 26 | ... | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Concord | 9 | 6 | 15 | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| St. George | 9 | 14 | 23 | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| St. Leonards | 6 | 6 | 12 | ... | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Totals | 229 | 171 | 400 | ... | 116 | 85 | 201 |

Table shewing the Classification of Diseases which were fatal to both sexes under and over 5 years, and the proportions per cent. of deaths from each cause, in Sydney, during the month of April, 1866.

| Causes of Death. | Under 5 Years. | Over 5 Years. | Total. | Proportion per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zymotic diseases | 11 | 13 | 24 | 20·00 |
| Constitutional diseases | 1 | 18 | 19 | 15·84 |
| Local diseases | 16 | 30 | 46 | 38·33 |
| Developmental diseases | 12 | 5 | 17 | 14·17 |
| Violent deaths | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5·83 |
| Causes not specified | ... | 7 | 7 | 5·83 |
| All causes | 41 | 79 | 120 | 100·00 |

Zymotic Diseases.

Miasmatic.—Diphtheria 1; quinsy, 1; typhus, 3; erysipelas, 1; dysentery, 3; diarrhœa, 7; rheumatism, 1.

Enthetic.—Stricture of urethra, 1.

Dietic.—Want of breast milk, 4; purpura and scurvy, 1; intemperance, 1.

Constitutional Diseases.

Tubercular—Scrofula, 2; phthisis, 16; hydrocephalus, 1.

Local Diseases.

Nervous System.—Cephalitis, 7; apoplexy, 5; paralysis, 3; convulsions, 8; brain disease, 2.

Organs of Circulation.—Aneurism, 2; disease of heart, 2.

Respiratory System.—Bronchitis, 3; pleurisy 1; pneumonia, 1; asthma, 1.

Digestive Organs.—Gastritis, 2; enteritis, 1; hernia, 2; stomach disease, 1; hepatitis, 1; liver disease, 2.

Urinary Organs.—Diabetes, 1; kidney disease, 1.

Developmental Diseases.

Children.—Premature birth, 6; malformation, 1; teething, 2.

Adults.—Childbirth, 2.

Old People.—Old age, 3.

Nutrition.—Atrophy and debility, 3.

Violence.

Accident or Negligence.—Fractures &c., 3; burns, &c., 1; drowning, 1; suffocation, 1.

Suicide.—Poison, 1.

Causes not specified, or ill-defined.—7.

Total deaths—Males, 74. Females, 46. Total, 120.

THEO. JAS. JAQUES, Registrar-General.
Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, 9th May, 1866.

Sad and Fatal Gun Accident.—Saturday's *Mercury* reports that on Thursday evening one of those sad and too frequent accidents from the incautious use of firearms took place in West Maitland, whereby a young man lost his life. It appears that on the afternoon of Thursday Henry Horder, aged about twenty-two years, a carpenter by trade, long resident in this town, where his parents also live, left home with the intention of going up the river on a shooting excursion. He was alone. About half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the report of a gun was heard at the rear of Mr. Moy's house, on the Oakhampton Road. Miss Moy thought she heard a person scream twice, and she went in the direction of the river, about thirty yards away, and there she found Henry Horder, on his hands and knees, close to a boat, which he was in the habit of leaving there. He said, "I am shot, I am shot." Miss Moy immediately ran and called her father, and he asked deceased where he was shot. He did not answer. A doctor was sent for, but before any reached the place the young man died; only about a quarter of an hour elapsed from the report of the gun until the death of the deceased. Upon examination he was found to be shot in the right side under the arm, the shot taking the direction of the neck. From the quantity of blood which flowed from the wound, some of the larger blood vessels must doubtless have been injured. How the accident happened can only be conjectured. The boat was tied up, and there was a gun in it, the muzzle pointed to the place where the deceased must have got out of the boat. The powder and shot flasks were lying on the ground. The shot flask contained No. 2 duck shot. The body was removed to the Emu Inn, where an inquest was held upon it, before Mr. Thomson, the coroner. The particulars elicited were similar to those recorded above. A verdict of accidentally shot was returned. Deceased was an unmarried man. He was sober and steady in his habits, and esteemed by those who knew him.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

*(From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London.)*

Notes upon the Cuckoos found near Sydney, New South Wales. By Edward P. Ramsay, of Dobroyde.

(1.) The Bronze Cuckoo (Chalcites lucidus): Gould, B. Austr. iv. pl. 89.*

We have for many years been under the impression that the females of this species lay two distinct varieties of eggs, which, although in many instances exactly the same in size, differ widely in colour and in style of marking.

The most satisfactory way of determining this question was to procure specimens of each of these different eggs, and to place them in nests of the Malurus cyaneus, or of various Acanthizæ (which had been built sufficiently near our residence to admit of our occasionally visiting them), until they were hatched, and then to compare the young birds so hatched from each of the different eggs. This we succeeded in doing in more instances than one, and found that the young birds were in every case alike, and that when they were sufficiently fledged we had no difficulty in recognising them to be the young of the bronze cuckoo (Chalcites lucidus).

The first variety of the eggs in question (var. A), usually recognised as the egg of the bronze cuckoo, varies in colour from a uniform ashy grey to a rich dark olive-brown or bronze, many of the light ashy-grey specimens having minute dots of deep olive towards the larger end. In one specimen, in which these dots form a blotch, they are more inclined to reddish brown.

Var. B has a purely white ground, blushed with pink before the egg is emptied, and minutely freckled over the whole surface with dots of light brownish red or dull salmon-colour, running in some instances into blotches which stretch half across or round the surface, leaving patches of the white ground without any markings. Occasionally we find a specimen in which the salmon-colour and bronze seem to be blended, forming a curious brownish-lilac tint.

Both varieties vary much in size: we have specimens of var. A varying from 8 by 6 lines to 10 by 5½ lines; of var. B, from 8 by 5 lines and 8½ by 6 lines to 9½ by 6 lines in breadth. The colouring-matter of both varieties easily rubs off, especially when the eggs are freshly taken. The bronze cuckoo seems to give no preference to any particular character of country, being found equally numerous in all parts. In the thick shrubs and low brushwood it finds a secure place for depositing its eggs in the nests of Malurus lamberti and Acanthiza pusilla. In the half-cleared patches of land, and even in our gardens and shrubberies, it seeks for the nests of the Malurus cyaneus, Acanthiza lineata, A. reguloides, and A. nana.

From a nest of this last-mentioned species (A. nana) I remember taking, in the year 1855, no less than six eggs. Among them were three of the bronze cuckoo—two of var. A and one of var. B. In November last (1864) we took another nest of the same species, containing one of each variety. In this instance one of the eggs, var. A, was embedded below the lining of the nest, and had evidently been laid before the nest was completed, as is not unfrequently the case. The other egg, which was a specimen of var. B, my brother Percy placed in a nest of Acanthiza lineata, which he had found on the previous day and left for such an occasion. On returning to it about a week afterwards we found that the young cuckoo had been hatched. After the lapse of seven days the bronze feathers were just commencing to appear, and in about a week or ten days more the young bird was nearly able to fly, the bronze on the wings, head, and back now showing plainly.

All the species of Acanthizæ that we have met with construct oval dome-shaped nests, having the entrance near the top, and more or less covered with a hood. The nests are either suspended (as in the case of A. lineata) from the end of some drooping or horizontal bough, or, like those of the Maluri, placed in some low bush or cluster of vines, or, as is often the case with A. reguloides, placed in the thick forks or loose hanging pieces of bark of the Eucalypti and white-barked Tea-trees (Melaleuca).

Now, as the apertures of the nests of Acanthizæ are exceedingly small, a question naturally arises whether the bronze cuckoo lays its eggs in the nest, or places them there by some other means. To this I can only answer that the apertures of those nests which have contained cuckoos' eggs are nearly twice as wide as the opening of those nests which we have taken before the cuckoo's egg has been deposited in them. This is more easily noticed in the nest of A. lineata, of which the aperture is very small, and neatly covered over with a hood.

The following are a few extracts from my note-book, showing the species which are most frequently the foster-parents of the bronze cuckoo:—

| | Nest | Eggs of owner. | Eggs of Cuckoo. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 29th, 1862 | Acanthiza pusilla | 2 | 1 of C. lucidus, var. B. |
| Sept. 11th, 1863† | ,, | 2 | 1 of C. lucidus, var. A. |
| Sept. 12th, 1864 | A. lineata | 3 | 1 of C. lucidus, var. A. |
| Sept. 12th, 1864 | A. reguloides | 2 | 1 of C. lucidus, var. B. |
| Sept. 14th, 1864 | Malurus cyaneus | 3 | 1 of C. lucidus, var. B. |
| Sept. 14th, 1864 | A. reguloides | 3 | 1 of C. lucidus, var. A. |
| Nov. 1864 | A. nana | 4 | 2 of C. lucidus: 1 of var. A. and 1 of var. B. |
| Sept. 16th, 1864 | Meliphaga sericea | 1 | 1 of C. lucidus, var. B. |
| Oct. 2nd, 1864 | Meliphaga sericea | 1 | 1 of C. lucidus, var. B. |

Mr. Gould tells us that the bronze cuckoo is dispersed over the whole continent of Australia, as well as New Zealand. In the latter country I have myself met with it at every port I visited, from Stewart's Island to Auckland, where it arrives about September, and leaves during February and March.

2. The Unadorned Cuckoo (Cuculus inornatus): Gould, B. Austr. iv. pl. 85.

When the eggs of two or more species of cuckoo are found in the same locality, and the birds themselves equally plentiful during the same months, it becomes difficult to determine which is the egg of each species, except perhaps where there is a great difference in the size of the birds. Even this, however, must not be depended upon in too great a degree, as will be seen in the present case. Following the same plan as in the case of the Bronze Cuckoo (Chalcites lucidus), we succeeded in procuring two young cuckoos from eggs which we had left in the nests of the yellow-whiskered honey-eater (Ptilotis auricomis). These, when fledged, we at once recognised to be the young of Cuculus inornatus.

The young, upon leaving the nest, have the throat, face, and shoulders black; the rest of the upper and under surface and tail irregularly marked with dashes and stripes of black, scarcely two feathers, even of wings, being alike. They retain this plumage until March and April, during which months all the specimens I procured were commencing to assume the more dusky plumage of the adult. During these months all the old birds seem to have left us, the young of the last season alone being found.

The present species arrives early in September, and is usually met with in pairs, showing a preference for the half-cleared land and belts of trees skirting the more cultivated parts. They may frequently be seen perched upon the dead tops of trees, or among the lower open branches, or often on the posts and fences, from which they pounce down upon any unhappy grasshopper or cricket that they may have discovered lurking in the grass.

Their food consists chiefly of Gryllidæ and Phasmidæ, various species of Mantis, and often the beautiful larvæ of the Cæquosa triangularis and Antheræa eucalypti, which they obtain among the leafy tops of Eucalyptus trees. The crops in some specimens, procured in October last, contained nothing but grasshoppers, which appear to be their favourite food.

In this neighbourhood they usually deposit their eggs in the nests of Ptilotis auricomis, but also occasionally in those of Ptilotis chrysops, but rarely in those of Ptilotis fusca and Melithreptus lunulatus; in other districts, doubtless, in any nests suitable for the purpose. I have frequently observed that whenever the eggs of cuckoos have been deposited in open nests, there is manifested a decided preference for those of birds which lay eggs similar to their own.

The cuckoo's eggs mentioned in my notes upon the yellow-whiskered honey-eater (P. auricomis) in the "Ibis" (vol. vi. 1864, p. 245) as being found in the nest of that bird, I have now *no* doubt belong to Cuculus inornatus, and not, as I then supposed from their small size, to Cuculus cineraceus.

The eggs of the brown cuckoo (C. inornatus) closely resemble the large and almost spotless variety of the yellow-whiskered honey-eater; they are, however, somewhat more rounded, and of a much lighter tint, being of a pale flesh-colour, sprinkled with a few dots of a deeper hue, but often without any markings at all. In length they vary from 11 to 12½ lines, being from 8½ to 9 lines in breadth.

They are usually hatched about the twelfth or fourteenth day, when the young cuckoo, a little fat helpless creature, is scarcely larger than its foster-brethren. However, as it grows more rapidly, it soon fills up the greater part of the nest, and its unfortunate companions, either smothered by its weight, or starved to death through its greediness, are thrown out by their parents.

On the 30th of October last (1864) we found two unhappy young birds which had been hatched in company with a cuckoo in a nest of Ptilotis auricomis, tossed out and lying upon the ground just under the nest; they were of course quite dead, and appeared to have been about three or four days old.

During the months of October and November it is no uncommon sight to see the smaller birds feeding the young cuckoos; even the little Acanthizæ, which I believe are never the foster-parents, at least of this species (C. inornatus), join in supplying their wants, which are easily made known by their continual peevish cry, stopping only when being fed, or when their appetites are appeased.

While walking towards home, through a half-cleared paddock, on the 27th of last October, I was not a little surprised, upon hearing the cries of a young cuckoo, to see a pair of adult birds of the same species (C. inornatus) flying after it, settling beside it, and apparently paying it great attention. Several times they flew away, but returned to it again; and from their actions I feel convinced that they were feeding it, although, much to my regret, I was unable to obtain a view sufficiently close to make sure of the fact.

(3.) The Cinereous Cuckoo (Cuculus cineraceus): Gould, B. Austr. iv. pl. 86.

This, the third and remaining Cuckoo which annually visits us, arrives much earlier than either of the former species.

During May I have found it very plentiful, preferring the lonely and more closely wooded parts, and the sandy scrub-lands studded with aged Banksiæ (B. serrata) and widely-branching Eucalypti, where the undergrowth consists of low, thick, scrubby Lambertiæ (L. formosa), Acacias, and dwarf Banksias, &c. Such are the parts of our neighbourhood frequented by this species for nearly a month after its arrival. Their clear wailing cry is often heard from the depths of the bush, giving quite a melancholy tone to the surrounding neighbourhood.

June comes, and they leave their lonely haunts for the more open wooded parts. Here they may be seen, either singly or in pairs, often frequenting the gardens and orchards, where, among the leafless fruit-trees, their undulating flight and the peculiar cuckooish upward jerk of their tails at once render them conspicuous. As spring advances, their melancholy cry assumes a more cheerful tone, but is less often heard, giving place to a quicker and more harsh note.

The shrill whistle of the bronze cuckoos (Chalcites lucidus) is now more often heard, accompanied by the mellow notes of the brown flycatcher (Micrœca macroptera), singing on the topmost bough of some neighbouring tree; and the twittering of the Acanthizæ as they sport among the leafy branches of the Eucalypti, clinging to the ends of the twigs and leaves in every possible attitude, the tremulous anxious piping of the spine bills (Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris), the varied inward note of the Silver-eye (Zosterops dorsalis), with other species far too many to mention here, keep up a merry chorus, and, tired of the winter fogs, welcome the bright spring mornings.

As the birds pair off and the nesting season commences, this cuckoo seems to be less plentiful. Either some of them leave us, or they scatter over the bush so thinly that we do not observe their numbers. If some do migrate at this time, still many remain to deposit their eggs and to avail themselves of the nests of those species most suited to become the foster-parents of their young, after which they commence to leave us, and, with the exception of a few stragglers and young, appear to have all departed before the end of December.

Among those species the nests of which are favoured by visits from this "parasite" is Acanthiza pusilla, from a nest of which, in September, 1863, we took no less than four eggs—two laid by the rightful owner of the nest, the other two by cuckoos. One of these was a very fine specimen of var. A. of Chalcites lucidus, the other an egg of the present species—Cuculus cineraceus. The entrance of this nest was greatly enlarged, being in width fully two inches; and the hood, which usually conceals the entrances (which are near the top of the nest, and not generally wider than one inch across), was pushed back to such an extent that the eggs were rendered quite visible.

I have now before me ten nests of Acanthizæ and four of Maluri, the former comprising Acanthiza lineata, A. nana, A. pusilla, and what at present I believe to be that of A. reguloides, the latter Malurus cyaneus, and M. lamberti.

Now, having compared the greatly enlarged entrances of those from which we have taken cuckoos' eggs with the entrances of those which did not contain the egg of a cuckoo, and which we took as soon as the bird had laid its full number of eggs for a sitting, I cannot but feel convinced more than ever that the eggs of these parasites are laid in the nests, and not deposited in any other manner. The average width of the entrances of the nests of Acanthiza lineata which have not been visited by a cuckoo is one inch, while those which have contained cuckoos' eggs vary from 2 to 2½ inches. In addition to the nests of Acanthiza pusilla, we have known this cuckoo (C. cineraceus) deposit its eggs in the nests of A. reguloides (?) and Chthonicola minima. How great is the difference between the cuckoo's eggs and those of this last bird (Chthonicola minima), which are of a bright reddish chocolate!

The eggs of Cuculus cineraceus are from 10 to 10½ lines in length, by 7 to 7½ in breadth. The ground colour is a delicate white, spotted and dotted with wood-brown, deep brownish lilac, and fair lilac dots, which appear beneath the surface.

Some specimens are faintly sprinkled all over, and the dots have a washed-out appearance; others are marked more strongly, and in these the markings formed are in a distinct zone at the larger end, which is sometimes broken by a batch of very deep-coloured dots.

I have seldom met with the eggs of this species in collections (although sometimes I have seen those of Cuculus inornatus), whereas the eggs of Chalcites lucidus are to be found in almost every collection of eggs made in New South Wales. It is curious that one variety of the egg of the Chalcites lucidus (var. A) should be so different from the eggs of the species in the nests of which it is placed, whereas both the other species here mentioned lay eggs very similar to those of their foster-parents.

* Since these notes were forwarded for publication, the figures upon Mr. Gould's plate have been separated into two distinct species; the upper and lower figures have been referred to Lamprococcyx plagosus, the centre figure to L. basalis. If these birds, then, are in reality two distinct species, and not, as has been until quite lately supposed, mere varieties of one and the same, var. B of the egg here mentioned will doubtless belong to L. basalis, the narrow-billed bronze cuckoo; while the var. A will be found to be that of the bronze cuckoo proper, L. plagosus.

† This nest also contained one of Cuculus cineraceus.

The new President of the Royal Academy, Mr. F. Grant, was not originally intended for the profession in which the distinction he has attained has gained for him the dignity he now enjoys. As a young man, Mr. Grant had purchased the evanescent pleasures of life at considerable cost, before he resolved to make up for lost time by studying for the Bar. At that period his sketching powers were the admiration of his family and friends; and on the occasion of his brother departing for India, where he has achieved a renown of his own, Mr. F. Grant, almost while the leave-taking was going on, sketched a likeness of the young soldier, for possession of which every member of the family lovingly contended. In mirthful humour, the portrait sketch was put up to auction, and knocked down at twenty guineas. This result led the young artist to believe that he should never earn a score of guineas at the Bar so easily and pleasantly as he might at the easel. Forthwith, instead of reading and drawing-up deeds in the chamber of a special pleader, Mr. Grant entered the studio, and became the pupil, of the Scottish artist, Gordon. Such was the first round of the ladder which has led him to his present elevation. Not, however, that the height, as far as the Presidentship is concerned, is a very giddy one, or much desired by most Royal Academicians. Maclise, with a quaint wit, declined the honour that some of his fellows would have thrust upon him. To many laborious artists the honour is one to be avoided. The *honorarium* is £300 a year for two hours' daily official business, hospitality, and some public speaking!—*Athenæum*.

Fred. Douglass most Felicitously Described.—At Mr. Douglass's lecture upon "The Assassination and its Lessons," in Washington (alluded to by our correspondent), he was most happily introduced to his audience by Chief Justice Chase, whose presence, alone, on the occasion, was one of the finest of coincidences. He said:—"Many years ago there lived in Maryland, a young man, a slave, who felt in himself an inexpressible desire for freedom. He fled to a free State. There, self-enfranchised, he was self-educated. Suffering much, enduring much, he advanced in knowledge until he took rank with the ablest and most intelligent men of our country. That man comes before you to-night to plead for his race. The slave, self-enfranchised, the man self-educated, comes here to speak in behalf of the orphans of his people. He takes position, by the smile of God, among our foremost orators. He does not beg your respect by his manhood and worth—he challenges it. He is known to the country as Fred. Douglass; and I now take pleasure in introducing him to you as one of our most distinguished Americans." This noble little speech was received with cordial demonstrations of satisfaction, and Mr. Douglass was welcomed with unmistakable enthusiasm. It is needless to say that he spoke with power and thrilling effect. The lecture was substantially the same as has already been delivered in several Northern cities.—*Boston Commonwealth*.

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## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.—May 12.

City of Hobart (s.), 563 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 9th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Sprent, Misses Sprent (2), Mr. Kennerley, Mrs. Kennerley, Dr. Huston, Master Huston, Miss Benson, Mrs. Merriman, Misses Merriman (3), Mrs. Cape, Mrs. M'Kinnon, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Lover and 2 children, Rev. Mr. O'Connell, Messrs. Lake, W. Merriman, and 4 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

Cawarra (s.), 439 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 10th instant. Passengers—Miss Poole, Mrs. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Hager, and 21 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Tranent, from Merimbula 11th instant. Passengers—Misses Sewbuks (2), Miss Dian, Mrs. Typore, Messrs. Wilton, Rankin, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Susannah Booth, 130 tons, Captain Willing, from Hokitika 2nd instant. Passengers—8 in the steerage. Molison and Black, agents.

W. A. Farnswith, ship, 326 tons, Captain Thorndyke, from San Francisco 17th March. D. Cohen and Co., agents.

Kaikoura (s.), 1500 tons, Captain Wheeler, from Melbourne 9th instant. Passengers—Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Levison and child, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and 2 children, Mrs. Davis and servant, Messrs. Galloway, Penney, and 3 in the second cabin. P. and N. Z. Co., agents.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River. Passengers—Mrs. Beatson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. M'Cauley, Messrs. Brown, Redd, Frances, Dransfield, and 15 in the steerage. I.S.N. Co., agents.

City of Melbourne (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 10th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Salmon and 3 children, Dr. and Miss M'Kinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnon, 4 children and servant, Mrs Turner, Mrs. Matthews, Mr. and Miss Brown and servant, Miss Jones, Miss Woolcot, Messrs. Cromelin, Campbell, and servant, D. Wilson, J. Aarons, P. Myers, J. Roberts, F. Smith, Foote, Malden, G. L. Burkett, Watson, Miller, H. M'Lean, Spence, Bishop, J. J. Casey, White, L. T. M'Kinnon, F. Steights, E. Freet, and Captain F. H. Trouton, and 42 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

### May 13.

Novelty, barque, 360 tons, Captain Austin, from Auckland 5th instant. Passengers—20 in the cabin, 40 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Magellan Cloud, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Browning, from the Feegees 2nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Olsson, Miss Abraham, Rev. Mr. Brenheret, Messrs. D. Land, S. Thomas, Kellick, Edwards, White. Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents.

City of Sydney, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Simpson, from S. S. Islands 1st instant. Captain, agent.

Cyclone, barque, 595 tons, Captain Baver, from Adelaide 1st instant. Captain, agent.

### DEPARTURES.—May 12.

Marquis of Argyle, for Shanghai.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.
Saxonia (s.), for Gladstone and Northern Ports.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 13.

Murray, for Greymouth; Comus, for Java; Harriet King, Fawn, for Newcastle; William Melhuish, for Shanghai; Woodbine, for S. S. Islands; Premier, for Caramella Point; Susannah for Grafton.

### CLEARANCES.—May 12.

Birkby, ship, 700 tons, Captain Purdy, for Petropaulovski.

Woodbine, barque, 252 tons, Captain Smith, for S. S. Islands.

Fawn, brig, 216 tons, Captain Wood, for Lyttelton, via Newcastle.

Alexandra (s.), 700 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Carlyon, Mrs. F. Row, Dr. M'Lean, Messrs. Harpur, F. Bailliere, Ellis, N. E. Wheatley, Timbrell, W. C. Yuille, J. Gibbs, Marwood, F. Rowe, Goldsbrough, Filyate, F. Le Plastrier, Purton, Warren, A. Macfarlan, Smallpage, W. Higgins, Bright, Macqueen, C. Featherstonhaugh, R. Thompson, Captain Carlyon, and 35 in the steerage.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 700 tons, Captain Page, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss Steele, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Robison, Mrs. Maddon, Miss Maddon, Messrs. Keene, Curran, R. H. Wilmore, Kelman, W. Ford, J. R. Atkinson, D. Mackinlay, and 10 in the steerage.

Saxonia (s.), 600 tons, Captain Harley, for Cleveland Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Gray, Miss E. Head, Mrs. Hawks, Messrs. S. Hamilton, Hall, R. C. Searle, R. S. Thompson, D. Carson, Dr. Williamson, Pearson, Moore, Dillon, and 3 in the steerage.

### COASTERS INWARDS.—May 12.

Messenger, from Port Stephens, with 18,000 feet timber, 2 casks honey, 21 bundles tobacco; Hirondelle, Clara, H. M. Warfield; Corio (s.), Nautilus, from Newcastle, with 970 tons coals; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 269 bales hay, 13 bales wool, 21 bags maize, 5 baskets prawns, 3 bags pumpkins, 2 cases cheese, 160 sheep, and sundries.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 12.

Ida, for Shoalhaven; Nambucca, for Nambucca River; Corio (s.), for Bellambi; Messenger, for Port Stephens; Martha, Tiger, Hirondelle, Heatherbell, Leonidas, for Newcastle.

### IMPORTS.—May 12.

City of Hobart (s.), from Hobart Town: 2 cases fruit, Cape; 1 case leather, Watkins and Leigh; 1 case leather, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6 cases fruit, Austin; 22 cases fruit, Davis; 1 case leather, J. Clinch; 6550 staves, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 85 cases 30 half-cases fruit, T. Johnson; 4 cases fruit, M'Kinnon; 100 cases fruit, Johnson; 588 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 2 cases fruit, 5 cases, Tooth; 13 cases jam, J. Campbell and Co.; 100 cases jam, 70 cases fruit, W. H. Holmes; 11 bags onions, Orient; 6 sacks seeds, 1 case jams, Cobb and Co.; 3 cases fruit, Merriman; 200 cases fruit, Griffith; 750 cases fruit, 78 bags onions, 21 cases, J. Pope; 150 cases fruit, P. James; 92 cases fruit, Holmes; 109 cases fruit, Town; 5 sacks seeds, 19 bags onions, Baptist and Son; 120 cases fruit, Omant; 2 cases fruit, Perkins; 6 sheep, J. Clinch; 25 cases fruit, R. Veseys; 4 cases fruit, 1 case jam, Brown; 20 bags onions, P. Cullen; 111 bags onions, Barker and Co.; 19 barrels pork, 30 bags potatoes, 6 bags onions, R. Towns and Co.; 137 bags onions, 70 cases jams, 211 cases fruit, J. M'Kanney; 23 bags onions, Woodward; 1224 cases fruit, 117 bags onions, 88 cases jam, 6 cases cigars, 21 packages tea, Order.

Cawarra (s.), from Brisbane: 93 hides, 1 hogshead 4 quarter-casks tallow, 2 bundles skins, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 1 box, W. West; 1 parcel, A. H. Jones; 1 bale, 1 case, A. steven; 3 bales, 1 case, A. Feez; 1 case, Cobb and Co.; 19 hogsheads beer, Joske and Co.; 3 casks paint, T. Edens; 16 cases 50 packages tobacco, Wolfen and Co.; 9 crates, 1 bale, J. A. Boyes; 2 cases, 1 parcel, Morriss and Vallach; 6 cases, H. Woolnough; 1 box, Hon. Mr. Campbell; 10 boxes, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 7 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 300 cases kerosene oil, Stanford and Co.; 200 cases kerosene oil, F. Lassetter; 400 bags rice, W. Walford and Co.; 1019 bags rice, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 100 bags rice, E. Chapman and Co.; 274 packages Chinese goods, Sum Kum Ti; 1060 bags rice, J. Frazer and Co.; 280 bags rice, Meyerfeld and Co.; 10 cases champagne, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 2 bags seed, Beazley; 1 case, J. and E. Rowe; 1 parcel, Horsell and Ogg; 1 box, steamer Kaikoura; 1 box, Fosberry; 2 parcels, Clarson, Shallard, and Co.; 30 bags seed, 3 cases, Law, Sumner, and Co.; 10 half-tierces tobacco, 1 case, F. Falk and Co.; 8 cases, H. Woolnough; 1 case, C. Moore and Co.; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 springs, H. Box and Co.; 4 cases, Thompson and Giles; 2 cases, E. A. Jones; 1 case, Farmer and Co.; 2 cases, Alcock, Brothers; 16 bags pepper, W. S. Stuchbom; 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 case, E. C. Weekes; 3 cases, 1 parcel, W. Maddock; 4 cases iron, J. S. Macilwraith; 1 parcel, Cubitt; 8 cases, B. Brown; 3 trusses, 2 cases, 18 rolls, P. and N. Z. R. M. S. Co.; 1 case, L. R. Dibbin; 1 parcel, Cook and Co.; 1 cask paint, Borthwick; 1 parcel, 15 sheep, and 2 goats, M'Lachlan; 990 boxes candles, 500 bags rice, Order.

W. A. Farnswith, from San Francisco: 7377 bags wheat, D. Cohen and Co.

Kaikoura (s.), from London: 26 cases printing materials, A. Cubitt.

#### May 13.

Magellan Cloud, from South Sea Islands: 126 bales cotton, 8 bales wool, 16 tuns coconut oil, 2 tons beche-de-mer, Order.

Cyclone, from Adelaide: 949 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott.

### EXPORTS.—May 12.

James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton: 10 cases vermouth, 1 case tobacco, 30 cases beer, 6 cases sauce, 10 cases salmon, 25 cases candles, 5 cases cheese, Church, Brothers; 1 package opium, Giffard and Bros; 58 cases brandy, M. Bayley; 3 hogsheads rum, 1 cask shot, C. P. Edwards; 13 kegs nails, 51 packages, F. Lassetter; 70 cases brandy, D. Cohen; 374 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 5 packages pickles, 2 cases sardines, 5 cases sauce, 10 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 7 packages tea, 13 bags guano, 10 bags corn, 12 packages, Love and Son; 25 bags oats, R. Campbell; 2 cases salmon, 3 bundles raisins, 30 cases candles, 10 cases jam, J. Barlow; 5 cases boots, 12 packages, Saddington and Son; 50 bags sugar, 3 casks currants, 10 hogsheads ale, 20 cases soap, 16 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 3 packages tea, 13 packages, Sam Ashew; 1 quarter-cask wine, Peate and Harcourt; 25 packages tea, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.; 2 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 bales calico, 9 packages, J. Powell; 2 cases cigars, F. Falk and Co.; 3 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 6 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 6 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 package, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 1 package, Hughes; 2 buggies, J. Kearey; 26 bags potatoes, 5 bags onions, 2 packages, B. Lee; 6 packages, J. Murphy; 1 bag seed, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 20 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 10 cases, Thorne; 1 perambulator, Pring; 2 packages boots, T. and W. Bennett; 4 packages billiard-tables, J. Graham; 60 bags potatoes, W. H. Holmes; 20 bags flour, N. Casten; 15 cases fruit, 3 cases onions, 6 packages, G. Barr; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 15 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, Sharwood and Co.; 2 cases, Croft and Co.; 40 bags flour, J. Wearne; 29 bags potatoes, 25 bags maize, 4 packages, C. B. Bond; 3 casks butter, T. Walsh; 2 pairs sculls, Lomax; 15 cases fruit, 9 packages, J. Keenan; 30 bags maize, 48 bags oysters, 14 cases fruit, 4 packages, R. Veseys; 35 bags potatoes, L. Moran; 1 package, T. Smith; 16 bags potatoes, 10 kegs butter, 6 packages, O'Dowd and Co.; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 2 packages, Hinton, Brothers; 1 package, H. Priestly; 13 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 package, H. T. Illidge; 30 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 3 packages, J. Vickery; 5 packages, E. Vickery; 2 packages, J. Wilson; 1 case, D. Jones and Co.; 1 case, G. Lorking; 1 package, J. Booth; 30 bags potatoes, 5 bags onions, 2 packages, H. Goddard; 2 kegs butter, R. Campbell; 1 case, J. Bennett; 2 packages, Veyret and Delarue.

Birkby, for Petropaulovski: 600 tons coal, Bulli Coal Co.

Woodbine, for S. S. Islands: 6260 bags of wheat, Gilchrist, Watt and Co.

Fawn, for Lyttelton, via Newcastle: 50 tons flour, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; and 50 tons flour, part of original cargo.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hongkong.—By the John Masterman, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Shanghai.—By the Gauntlet, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Rotumah and Fijis.—By the Jubilee, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Macleay River.—By the Ballina (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Cawarra (s.), on Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

For Hokitika.—By the Lizzie Coleson, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.

For Hobart Town.—By the City of Hobart (s.), on Tuesday, at noon.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Royal Mail Steamship BOMBAY will be dispatched with the usual mails on TUESDAY, 22nd May. The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters, at 3 30 p.m. on MONDAY, 21st instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. on the 22nd.

For ordinary letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 9·30 a.m. on the 22nd.

For ordinary letters addressed to the United Kingdom, 11 a.m. on the 22nd.

For newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m. on the 22nd.

For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m. on the 22nd.

All letters and newspapers posted in the iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

Late letters, addressed to the United Kingdom, *via* Marseilles, can be posted at the General Post Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to 1 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd instant. Such letters, however, will not be despatched unless they bear an extra sixpenny stamp, as a late fee, in addition to the ordinary postage.

For any further information, the public are referred to the "Postal Guide," which is published monthly.

J. Docker, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 12th May, 1866.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, May 12: John Knox, barque, 296 tons, Captain Jewell, for Petropaulovski; Alice Cameron, barque, 347 tons, Captain Nearing, for Auckland.

The W. A. Farnswith has made an excellent passage of 55 days from San Francisco, and we are indebted to Captain Thorndyke for files to the 10th March.

The Susannah Booth, Captain Willing, has made a splendid run from Hokitika of eight days, having been within sight of these heads since the 10th instant, but had not sufficient wind to fetch in.

The Magellan Cloud left Cantava (Fiji) on the 2nd instant; she reports a severe hurricane at Ovalau on the 11th March, lasting to the 13th, causing considerable damage. The schooner Adolphus Yates, of this port, which had been condemned and subsequently sold, and the Panic went on shore and became total wrecks. The Magellan Cloud parted her best bower anchor and drove over a coral reef, but fortunately brought up after cutting away both masts.

Wreck of the Sir George Grey and Thetis.—A portion of the crew of the Sir George Grey arrived on Saturday by the City of Sydney from Tahiti. An account of the wreck was published on the 5th instant. The report of the loss of the ship Thetis, on her passage from Melbourne to Malden Island, was also given in the same issue. The whole of her crew were saved, and have come on to Sydney by the City of Sydney.

Launch.—A new paddle steamer, built expressly for the firm of Messrs. Pedrina and Co., was launched on Saturday from the shipbuilding yard of Mr. G Thompson, of Waterview Bay. The new vessel has very fine lines, with commodious deck and cabin accommodation, and has been built to meet the increasing passenger traffic to Balmain. Her dimensions are: Length, 90 feet; beam, 12 feet; and depth, 6 feet.

The cargo of the Kembla (s.) consists of 40 bags oysters, 25 hides, and sundries.

The Kiama (s.) brings the following cargo:—27 bales wool, 2 horses, 25 bags potatoes, 7 kegs butter, 55 bags bark, 24 hides, and sundries.

The City of Hobart (s.) left Hobart Town at 4 p.m. on the 9th instant, and entered Sydney Heads at 5 p.m. on the 12th instant; had strong northerly winds and heavy head sea throughout the passage.

The Cawarra (s.) left Brisbane at 6 a.m. on the 10th instant, rounded Cape Moreton at 10.20 a.m., passed Smoky Cape at 11.30 a.m. on the 11th, Seal Rocks at 8 p.m. same day, and entered Sydney Heads at 6.40 a.m. on the 12th; experienced strong E. and S.E. winds throughout the passage.

Launch of Captain Kelly's New Schooner, Jessie Kelly.—On the 5th instant, a large number of the residents in and about Auckland assembled at Mr. H. Nichol's building yard for the purpose of witnessing the launch of this beautiful clipper, whose splendid lines have been the source of attraction for some months past. She is 95 feet long in keel, 22 feet 7 inches beam, 11 feet depth of hold, and she is 250 tons builder's measurement, and 145 tons register. The main cabin is fitted up with polished kauri and cedar, and has accommodation for fourteen passengers. Mr. Nichol has always been celebrated for his handsome models, but in this instance appears to have excelled all his former efforts. The launch, which was most successful, took place at 11 a.m. The Jessie Kelly would leave for Sydney about the 10th instant.

Loss of the Ship Oregon.—By the arrival of the Magellan Cloud we have received the particulars of the loss of the above named vessel. The Oregon, owned and commanded by Captain Wilson, sailed from San Francisco with a full cargo of wheat, flour, and oats, on the 11th of February, bound for this port. On the 3rd of April, during very thick weather, which for some days previous had prevented any observations being taken, she struck on a reef about 25 miles N.N.E. of Convali Island (Feegees). Fortunately the weather was very fine, and the crew were enabled to get in the boats, the vessel going bodily down within two hours of the accident. They ultimately reached Ovalau in safety. She was uninsured.

The City of Melbourne (s.) left Melbourne at 2.15 p.m. Thursday, and cleared the Heads at 5.30, and abreast of Cape Schank at 7.10 same day. Rounded Wilson's Promontory at 3.10 a.m. Friday, and passed Gabo Island at 9 p.m. Abreast of Montague Island at 6 a.m. Saturday. Entered the Heads at 11.15 p.m., and arrived at Company's wharf at midnight. Light northerly winds to Cape St. George, and from thence fresh breeze with fine weather throughout the passage.

In the imports per Lady Bowen, from New York, the following goods, consigned to M'Donald, Smith, and Co., should have been F. Lassetter—1000 cases oil, 72 packages.

The P. and N. Z. Company's new steamship Kaikoura arrived on Saturday evening from Melbourne. She left the wharf at 3 p.m. on the 9th, and discharged her pilot off Port Phillip Heads at 8 p.m.; passed Wilson's Promontory at 7.30 a.m. on the 10th, and Cape Howe at 9 a.m. on the 11th. Her apparently long passage is easily accounted for from the fact that she lost on her passage from England two of the fans from her screw; this would necessitate the use of easy steam. A full description of this fine ship having already appeared, it is unnecessary to recapitulate, but we can endorse all that has been stated respecting her. She has many improvements on the fittings of even our finest boats, and the whole of the arrangements have been carried out in such an elaborate style that passengers must be fastidious indeed that could wish for anything more. The following is the ship's log of the passage to Melbourne:—

| Date. 1866. | Distance, Knots. | Lat. Degrees | Long. Degrees | Winds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 8 | | North. | West. | N.E. |
| 9 | 237 | 47.40 | 8.33 | E. to N.E. |
| 10 | 275 | 43.49 | 12.9 | N.E. |
| 11 | 273 | 39.50 | 15.6 | N.E. |
| 12 | 270 | 35.34 | 17.26 | N.E. to E.N.E. |
| 13 | 292 | 30.56 | 19.44 | N.E. to N.N.E. |
| 14 | 261 | 26.35 | 21.41 | N.E. |
| 15 | 271 | 22.21 | 23.22 | N.E., variable, calm. |
| 16 | 265 | 18.8 | 24.46 | Calm, S.E., N.E. |
| *17 | | | | N.E. |
| *18 | | | | N.E. |
| *19 | | | | E.N.E. |
| *20 | | | | E. |
| 21 | 190 | 14.10 | 23.26 | E.N.E. |
| 22 | 250 | 10.31 | 21.6 | N.E. |
| 23 | 259 | 6.59 | 18.53 | N.E., calm, S. |
| 24 | 267 | 3.17 | 16.25 | S.S.W., variable. |
| 25 | 236 | 0.4 | 14.7 | S. to S.S.E. |
| | | South. | | |
| 26 | 228 | 3.18 | 12.22 | S.S.W. to S.S.E. |
| 27 | 231 | 6.41 | 10.31 | S.S.E. |
| 28 | 241 | 9.49 | 8.00 | S.E. to S.S.E. |
| 29 | 188 | 12.15 | 6.00 | E.S.E. to S.E. by S. |
| 30 | 246 | 15.18 | 3.12 | S.E. by S., S.S.E. |
| 31 | 201 | 17.49 | 00.55 | S.S.E. |
| | | | East | |
| April 1 | 200 | 20.12 | 1.33 | S. by E. to S.E. by S. |
| 2 | 211 | 22.41 | 4.18 | S.E. by S. |
| 3 | 183 | 24.44 | 6.42 | S.S.E. |
| 4 | 186 | 21.43 | 9.15 | S.S.E. to S. by W. |
| 5 | 196 | 28.43 | 12.11 | S.S.E., S.S.W. |
| 6 | 210 | 30.59 | 15.21 | S.S.E. |
| 7 | 205 | 33.38 | 17.54 | S.S.E. |
| 8 | 27 | | | |
| †9 | | | | Variable, S.E. |
| †10 | | | | S.E., S.W. |
| 11 | 117 | 35.22 | 20.25 | S.E., S., calm. |
| 12 | 211 | 36.54 | 24.20 | Variable, W. to N. |
| 13 | 229 | 38.21 | 28.45 | W.N.W., N.N.E. |
| 14 | 238 | 39.7 | 33.41 | N.N.E. to E.N.E. |
| 15 | 202 | 40.12 | 39.48 | N.E. to N.N.W. |
| 16 | 252 | 41.1 | 45.10 | N.W., W., S.W., S.E. |
| 17 | 241 | 41.25 | 50.28 | E.S.E., N.N.E. |
| 18 | 296 | 41.43 | 57.5 | N.N.W., N.W. by W. |
| 19 | 260 | 42.5 | 62.54 | W.N.W., N., N.W. |
| 20 | 245 | 42.7 | 68.20 | N.W., S.E. |
| 21 | 216 | 41.55 | 73.10 | E. to N. |
| 22 | 237 | 41.51 | 78.56 | N.W. |
| 23 | 271 | 41.46 | 85.00 | N.W. |
| 24 | 287 | 41.54 | 91.26 | N.W. to N. |
| 25 | 275 | 42.00 | 97.35 | W.S.W. to N.N.E. |
| 26 | 247 | 42.8 | 103.7 | N.N.E., N., N.W. |
| 27 | 261 | 42.24 | 108.57 | N.W. |
| 28 | 269 | 42.19 | 114.59 | N.W., S.S.W. |
| 29 | 274 | 41.14 | 120.51 | S.W. to S.E. |
| 30 | 171 | 41.14 | 124.37 | S.E., S.E. by S. |
| May 1 | 96 | 41.00 | 126.43 | S.E. by S. |
| 2 | 114 | 41.3 | 129.14 | S.E. by S., S.E. |
| 3 | 193 | 41.31 | 133.26 | S.E. to S.W. |
| 4 | 236 | 40.10 | 138.33 | Vble., calm, N.E. |
| 5 | 287 | 39.31 | 142.58 | N.E. |

* At St. Vincent. † In Table Bay.

Total Loss of the Thetis.—Mr. H. Brown, late chief officer of the Thetis, belonging to Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. has kindly furnished the following particulars respecting the loss of the vessel:—February 17th, 1866: The night being dark and squally, at 8.30 p.m., sighted the island, called all hands to put the ship about. Ship missed stays, at 9 p.m. and struck with her head N. by E., on the S. E. point of a projecting reef; the captain used all possible endeavours to back her off, with the willing help of the officers and crew, but all to no avail; at 10 p.m. I went forward to look over the bows, to my surprise, I saw the stem broke off, and rocks all around; the captain ordered the carpenter to sound the pumps; found about six feet of water in the hold; then the order was given to clear away the boats, and get them over, having a fine life-boat in the hold, as cargo, shipped by Messrs. Nicholson and Bibly, for Maldon. I must say that every man on board the ship used uttermost exertions in every command given by me or captain; at 11 30 p.m. all four boats were over the side, just as we got the last boat over, the port covering board broke and several beams, ship bumping heavy and beginning to lay over to starboard, which was bad for the sea to run on board, so we made haste to get our boats properly provided with bread and water for a passage to Maldon. Put in 800 lbs. of bread, 800 lbs. meats, and water; at 4 a.m., boats all ready for a passage; at 5.30 a.m., more squally and more surf. We were driven away by the smoke from fire that broke out of the main hatch. At 6 a.m., left the ship with the long boat in tow, taking with us but sufficient clothing for our passage, but found we could not beat to windward of the island, so had to run. After running about six miles, our hearts were gladened with the sight of some sheds. On the west end we found a landing, got all safe on shore, and had to let the life boat go, as we could not get her in for wind and current. There was a fine spring of fresh water on the island, but all over the island quite barren, but lots of birds and eggs. We immediately went on short allowance of bread and meat; going out every day for birds and eggs. There is plenty of salt in the centre of the island. We rigged the long boat out as a schooner, and the captain then proposed to go to the island of Yathata in the boat for relief, a distance of 800 miles. On the 28th February, at 8 a.m., launched the long boat with the captain and six more of the crew, leaving twenty of us behind, with all our good wishes for their welfare. On the 20th March we were beginning to feel very uneasy about relief, our provisions getting very small, so I was determined to give the first ship we saw a good chase. On the 28th March, two ships hove in sight, bound south; we gave chase all one day and night after them, but could not catch them; on 29th, we launched the small gig; I took six men with me to beat to windward to Maldon, the winds being N. E. and strong current all the time. We were out two days and nights, having only twelve pounds of bread for the passage and little water; I ran back for the island; on our arrival I made the allowances of bread very small. It is remarkable to find such good discipline amongst twenty men, on such a barren island. The number of birds eaten, 2500, together with 8600 eggs. On the 6th of April, all hearts were glad to hear the cry of "sail-oh!" It proved to be the City of Sydney, commanded by Captain W. Simpson, with Captain Chapman, and his long boat's crew. They had a long passage; so we took the two boats on board and sailed for Sydney. Starbuck Island is in latitude 5·38 S., longitude, 156° W.

### NEWCASTLE.

#### Arrivals.

May 11.—Warrior, ship, 919 tons, Macfarlane, from Melbourne.
May 11.—Yarrow, brig, 229 tons, Tocking, from Melbourne.
May 11.—Flying Buck, schooner, 140 tons, Brown, from Invercargill, New Zealand.
May 11.—Blackbird (s.s.), Sewall, from Sydney.

### MELBOURNE.

#### Arrivals.

May 7.—Queen of the Mersey, from Liverpool; Diederich Pentzen, from Chili; Camilla, from Toma.
May 8.—Jane, from Newcastle.
May 9.—Monarch, Emma Prescott, Union, Janet Stewart, from Newcastle; Coorong, from Sydney.
May 10.—Hero (s.), from Sydney.

#### Departure.

May 7.—Louise, for Newcastle.

### ADELAIDE.

#### Arrivals.

May 7.—Amateur, from Mauritius.
May 8.—Kadina, Isle of France, from Newcastle.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

#### Arrival.

March 10.—Sorata, from Sydney.

#### Cleared Out.

March 14.—Atlantic, Kelly, for Sydney: 85 bags bran, 40 quarter-sacks flour, 5205 bags wheat.
March 14.—Sulette, for Melbourne: 4037 bags barley, 3075 bags oats, 10,537 bags wheat.

### CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—May 14.

3 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks rum, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
20 casks distilled spirits, Colonial Sugar Co.
100 bags oats, R. Campbell
20 tons flour, J. Campbell and Co.
1 package clocks, 1 package earthenware, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
100 cases kerosene, F. Lassetter
1 case trees, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.
1 case drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
4 valves, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 bale canvas, W. Renny
18 packages drapery, W. Drynan and Co.
17 packages hardware, M'Arthur
21 packages coach materials, L. Binnie
242 oz. 7 dwts. 12 grs. gold, Bank New South Wales
1 case bitters, H. S. Bird
2 bales carpets, J. B. Palmer and Co.
1 cask whisky, Holborow
70 cases mustard, T. S. Dean.

### [By Electric Telegraph.]

### MELBOURNE.

#### Arrivals.

May 11.—Coorong (s.), from Adelaide.
May 12.—Victoria (s.), Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town; Our Hope, from Newcastle.

#### Departures.

May 11.—Lavener, Alcandra, for Newcastle.

### BRISBANE.

#### Arrival.

May 12.—Lady Bowen (s.), for Sydney.

### WINDS AND WEATHER.

May 12.—9 a.m.

Rockhampton. Calm. Fine.
Brisbane ... S. Showery. Bar. 30·074. Ther. 66·7.
Grafton ... S.E. Showery. Bar. 30·18. Ther. 66.
Tenterfield ... Calm. Dull.
Armidale ... E. Cloudy. Bar. 26·954. Ther. 56.
Tamworth ... S.W. Cloudy, fine.
Murrurundi ... Calm. Foggy.
Singleton ... S.E. Cloudy.
Newcastle ... W.N.W. Fine, heavy dew. Bar. 30·206. Ther. 64·6
South Head ... W. Fine.
Sydney ... W. Fine. Bar. 30·260.
Wollongong ... N.E., light. Fine.
Kiama ... S.W. Fine, like rain.
Braidwood ... Calm. Fine.
Queanbeyan ... Calm. Foggy, cold.
Araluen ... Calm. Fine.
Cooma ... Calm. Foggy, very cold.
Yass ... Calm. Fine.
Gundagai ... Calm. Fine.
Tumut ... W. Fine.
Kiandra ... Calm. Frosty. Bar. 25·644. Ther. 41·
Albury ... N.E. Fine. Bar. 29·702. Ther. 61·
Wagga Wagga N.E. Cloudy.
Deniliquin ... Calm. Fine.
Hay ... Calm. Cloudy.
Moulamein ... W. Warm.
Bathurst ... S.S.E. Fine. Bar. 27·950. Ther. 64·
Orange ... W. Fine.
Forbes ... Calm. Fine.
Young ... W. Fine.
Mudgee ... Calm. Fine.
Cassilis ... S.E. Fine.
Dubbo ... Calm. Dull, fine.
Glen Innes ... S.E. Cloudy.
Windsor ... N.E. Fine, hot.
Maitland ... Calm. Foggy.
Penrith ... Calm. Cloudy.
Jerilderie ... Calm. Fine.

3 p.m.

Brisbane ... S.E. Cloudy.
Grafton ... S.E. Cloudy, showery.
Tenterfield ... Calm. Cloudy.
Armidale ... S.E. Like rain.
Tamworth ... W. Cloudy, fine.
Murrurundi ... S.E. Cloudy, like rain.
Singleton ... E. Cloudy
Newcastle ... E.N.E. Fine.
South Head ... N.E. Fine.
Wollongong ... N.E. Fresh, showery.
Kiama ... N. Fine.
Goulburn ... N.E. Fine, and warm.
Braidwood ... Calm. Fine.
Queanbeyan ... Calm. Fine.
Araluen ... Calm. Fine.
Cooma ... Calm. Fine, cool.
Yass ... Calm. Fine.
Gundagai ... Calm. Fine.
Tumut ... W. Fine.
Kiandra ... Calm. Fine.
Albury ... E. Fine.
Wagga Wagga N.E. Fine.
Deniliquin ... W., light. Cloudy.
Hay ... N. Fine.
Moulamein ... Calm. Fine.
Bathurst ... S.E. Fine.
Orange ... E. Fine.
Forbes ... Calm. Fine, clear.
Young ... E. Fine.
Mudgee ... S.E. Fine.
Cassilis ... Calm. Fine.
Dubbo ... Calm. Fine.
Glen Innes ... S.E. Cloudy.
Windsor ... E.S.E. Fine, showery.
Maitland ... S.S.E. Fine.
Penrith ... Calm. Raining.
Jerilderie ... Calm. Fine.

### SYDNEY HEADS.

| | Time. | Winds. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 12. | 8.30 a.m. | W. | Light, and foggy. |
| | Noon. | E.N.E. | Fresh, and cloudy. |
| | 5 p.m. | N.E. | Ditto, and ditto. |
| May 13. | 8.30 a.m. | W. | Light, and foggy. |
| | Noon. | S.E. | Ditto, and clear. |
| | 5 p.m. | N.E. | Moderate, and cloudy. |

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s. Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1′ 38″ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100, Cloudy sky, 0 to 10, Ozone, 0 to 10.

May 11th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

| Hour. | Barometer | Temperature in shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force | Wind. Velocity. | Cloudy sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 30·281 | 64·3 | 92 | N.W.b.W. | 0·01 | 1 | 5 | ·005 | 3·5 |
| P.M. 3 | ·185 | 68·3 | 75 | E. by N. | 0·4 | 9 | 7 | | |
| " 9 | ·226 | 62·2 | 97 | Calm. | 0· | 0 | 2 | | 5·5 |
| Mean ... | 30·231 | 64·9 | 88·0 | | 0·1 | 3 | 4·7 | | 4·5 |

Evaporation, 24 hours............ 0·050.

#### SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 71·0, Minimum............ 59·4, Mean............ 64·7, Range............ 12·6 } Sun—maximum............ 108·6; Grass—minimum............ 50·6

#### COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

May 12th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

| Station. | At 9 A.M. Barometer. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Cloudy sky. | For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in Shade. | Minimum shade. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney ... | 30·260 | 62·3 | 94 | N.w.b.w. | 0·1 | 2 | 71·0 | 56·3 | 0·01 |
| *Grafton ... | 30·079 | 66·0 | 83 | S.E. | 1·00 | 5 | 74·0 | 62·0 | 0·62 |
| Armidale .. | 30·196 | 62·0 | | E. | | 7 | | | |
| Newcastle | 30·267 | 64·6 | 91 | W.N.W. | | 3 | 71·5 | 57·5 | 0·04 |
| South Head | 30·201 | 67·6 | 90 | W. | | 5 | 71·6 | 55.3 | 0 |
| *Kiandra ... | 25·625 | | | Calm. | 0· | 9 | 72·0 | 24·5 | |
| Deniliquin† | | | | | | | | | |
| Albury ...... | 30·228 | 60·3 | 73 | N.E. | 1.00 | 3 | | 48·4 | |
| Goulburn‡. | | | | | | | | | |

* Grafton and Kiandra barometer readings are corrected to 32° Fahrenheit, but not to mean sea level. Kiandra frosty.
† Line interrupted.
‡ Station master absent on leave.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

### DIARY.

| 1866. May | | Sun. Rises. | Sun. Sets. | High Water at Fort Denison. Morn. | After. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Monday | 6 49 | 5 4 | 7 47 | 8 31 |

Moon.—New, 15d. 1h. 3m. a.m.; Full, 29d. 11h. 23m. p.m.

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

## MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866.

The pulse of opinion is commonly shown by the state of the Stock Market: and the fall of Consols 1 per cent. in twenty days and ⅞ in ten days, if not sufficient to indicate a panic, proves uneasiness, perhaps alarm. Our news from America relieves us from much of that apprehension which might be awakened by some items of our telegram. By way of California we learn that Mr. Secretary Seward officially assures the British Minister that any attempt of the Fenians to invade Canada, or violate American neutrality law, will be promptly punished. To this Sir Frederick Bruce replied that he had no apprehension. At the same time we have news that the Canadian authorities are confident, and prepared for all contingencies. On the other hand, the opposition to the President seems much more threatening and decisive than might be supposed from the language of his friends. In the meantime there seems to be no danger of war with the Great Republic. The Continental news, however, is far more portentous. The late history of the German movements must be familiar with our readers. The two great Powers, Prussia and Austria, evidently from mutual jealousy, hastened to give effect to the resolutions of the Diet of Germany, and, brushing aside the smaller States, snatched from Denmark two of its provinces—one opening a passage to the sea. This joint occupancy has led to extraordinary complications. Austria, never friendly to Prussia, has endeavoured to prevent Count Bismark from securing to her, her object in the war, the annexation of an important sea port, Keil. The world was somewhat startled by the announcement of Prussia, that she had gained possession by the sword, and was prepared to hold it by the sword. This simple view of the question drew from the English and French Governments separate notes, addressed to their diplomatic agents, but not to Prussia herself. They were instructions as to the sort of language which these Ministers should hold when occasion required it. The Government of France in particular remarked that it was the first distinct example given in modern times amongst European Powers in which a civilised Government avowed formally the right of the sword. It could hardly be expected that Germany would forget that in calling upon Prussia and Austria to enforce its decision against Denmark that it was intended to assert the rights of a German Prince, and not to usurp his authority and annex his territory. It now seems that Austria will not consent to the Prussian sovereignty, which indeed would be a virtual resignation of influence in German affairs. The process of notes, remonstrances, replications, and so forth, seems to have been drawing to a close, and those who were lately confederates in what France and England deemed a shameful robbery are now preparing to fight over the spoil. All this is perfectly orthodox, and may be illustrated by innumerable examples from the lives of great Emperors and celebrated thieves. Not that these nations are much worse than other European Governments have been.

The question for us is, what will England do, and what will be the attitude of France?—because that might sooner or later affect the policy of England. Judging from what we have read on this now interesting subject, we should expect that England will only prepare for accidents, and that her Government will stand with folded arms, watching and waiting. We did not interfere to save Denmark, to whom we owed strong sympathy, if not treaty obligations. We shall certainly not in the present state of affairs take part with Prussia. The national conscience, less elastic than it once was, will discourage the assistance of Prussia. The German Powers not included under these two Governments created the difficulty in the first instance by blowing up the embers of war, it is not likely, therefore, there will be much interest in their destiny in the British Isles. Under all these circumstances, what is to induce the British nation to stand between Austria and Prussia? The course of France, if influenced by its opinions, can hardly favour the usurpation of the disputed territory. It is true that Napoleon refused to join with England in armed mediation, and this was understood to be repayment for the refusal of Earl Russell to take part in a general congress on European affairs. The traditional policy of France is more hostile to Prussia than to Austria. The wars of Napoleon the First were disastrous to both Powers, but the hatred of his domination in Prussia was animated by the national antipathy to the French, dated from times more ancient than the Napoleonic dynasty. Between Austria and France there is the bond of a common religion, and Austria has nothing to lose which France desires to gain. On the other hand, the Rhenish provinces are always in the prophetic map of France, and Napoleon has not left in doubt that, if he enters upon a Continental war, he would expect territorial indemnities. It must, however, be recollected that Italy and Austria are unreconciled; that Venice as well as the Quadrangle are set down as objects of Italian policy, to be taken possession of upon the first opportunity. The alliance spoken of between Italy and Prussia to make war upon Austria could hardly be attempted without the countenance of Napoleon. We do not think the evidence sufficiently distinct of any such warlike combination. The united navies of both countries would have little effect on the issue of a Continental war. The British Cabinet has always shown repugnance to the extension of France to the Rhine. By a glance at the map it will be seen that England would be in some measure exposed by such a near neighbourhood, where powerful fortresses and naval ports would menace the commerce of the seas. But steam and navigation, monitors and artificial works, have greatly modified the value of strategetical positions, and what might have been regarded by the statemen of 1815 as full of peril to British commerce and interests may have lost its relative proportions, and be of little importance to the issue of any great contest when France and England might be in actual conflict. The acquisition of the Piedmontese territory after the Italian war was the reward of France for her alliance and material aid, and it was most valuable in protecting her frontiers, equivalent to, perhaps, one hundred thousand men. The provinces of the Rhine are the next prize coveted by Frenchmen and Napoleon would crown his career with peculiar glory if he should be able to point to that river as the boundary of France. If, then, we sum up the whole case by its various aspects, and leave out of view a possible involvement of Russian and Eastern affairs, it is more easy to forecast the policy of Great Britain in the outset than to seize the probabilities of French interference, or what direction it will take. It used to be said of Napoleon that it was safe to set down what any shrewd politician would do in the given circumstances, and then to take exactly the opposite direction as the chart of Napoleon's conduct. Europe, however, has learned to estimate more highly his worldly wisdom and the fitness of the means he has taken to realise results, which none can deny have often been patriotic and beneficent. It would indeed be an unspeakable misfortune if he should select a course where England could not accompany, and might be compelled to resist him. So long as France and England maintain a good understanding, they are safe against all the world; but were they to divide, the shock would penetrate to the most distant regions, and wrap all Europe in flames. We have no idea, however, that England will rush into a Continental war in the interest of Powers which have incurred her reprobation for that very policy which has ended in these threats of war.

The great item of domestic intelligence brought out by the Mail is the initiation of the Reform Bill. To contemporary politicians in and out of Parliament, and who may have personal or party hopes connected with the progress of the struggle, the great point of immediate interest lies in the prospect of a Cabinet crisis. To distant observers the interest chiefly lies in the change the new measure may cause in the state of the House of Commons, and the alterations that may follow in the domestic and foreign policy of the country.

The Ministry is not by any means overwhelmingly strong, nor altogether homogeneous. Earl Russell commands great and deserved respect, not only by his past connection with reform, but by a long career of useful and honourable service. The middle classes confide in his integrity, and also in his moderation. But he does not carry the same sort of ascendancy that Lord Palmerston did; and he has not the same skill in steering. It is probable that Lord Palmerston could have carried a Reform Bill even through a House in which the Conservatives held a nominal majority; but he never wished to do it, being at heart averse to any change in the Constitution, and the pressure from without was not sufficient to compel him to it. Earl Russell, on the contrary, is anxious to do it. He sees that a new Reform Bill has now become inevitable, and he is ambitious to have his name associated with it. Moreover, he has fixed ideas on the subject, as to the direction reform should take. But for those very reasons he arouses a certain degree of hostility. Mr. Gladstone, however, whatever may be his ambition, has hitherto been loyal to his chief, and within the Cabinet itself, though there are undoubtedly differences, there are not as yet dissensions. The very strength of the Opposition is enough to keep the Government compact. A Ministerial majority of twenty is said to be expected on the second reading. This is too small a majority to allow of exposing any weakness, and intimates still smaller majorities on some of the clauses. At the latest point to which the news comes down, the debate on the second reading was adjourned during a discussion to postpone the bill for fuller information. The Tories will of course make the most of the opportunity, and they are undoubtedly strong both in the House and among the present constituencies. But the country would rather have a Reform Bill from the Whigs than from the Tories—from Earl Russell than from Mr. Disraeli.

The outlines given of the bill shew that it is mainly a proposal to reduce the franchise: and it reduces the county franchise to balance the reduction of the borough franchise. Of what are known as fancy franchises there is only one indication, viz., the concession of a vote to all holding fifty pounds in a savings' bank for two successive years. The lodger franchise is also fixed at ten pounds a year. The change is calculated to add four hundred thousand votes to the constituencies. This will not be enough for Mr. Bright, but he will probably accept it as in instalment. There is no distribution of seats incorporated with the bill; yet, by Earl Russell's admission, this will probably follow, and representation will be largely transferred from the agricultural South to the manufacturing North. In any case, the Government has pledged itself to stand or fall by its measures, so that the question can hardly be postponed as it has hitherto been. The general election has been so recent that members will hardly care to provoke another dissolution, especially as a new Parliament will have to be convoked very soon after the new bill has passed.

Financial affairs are not much changed since the last advices. Consols have declined to 86, partly in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent. But the Bank rate of discount has been lowered from seven to six per cent., a reduction which is all in favour of trade, and indicates a return to a healthy condition of the currency. There seems, however, to be but little liveliness in the demand for our debentures. The news is that they are not inquired for. The New Zealand debentures are coupled with those of New South Wales in this discouraging information, and these are the two colonies which just now are in the most urgent need of money. New Zealand has expended largely in its mismanaged native war, and New South Wales in its not over-well managed public works. Of the two, we have the least to complain of. War is a very wasteful expenditure, and the New Zealand colonists have nothing to set against the outlay but a little more land—land not worth half what it has cost to conquer. But we have our public works, even if we have been somewhat precipitate and extravagant in the construction of them. The real obstacle in the way of our selling our debentures lies in the apprehension of a further reduction. For the last two years they have been steadily declining. Buyers cannot sell without a heavy loss. Nobody cares to invest largely in a declining market. Yet with a heavy loan vainly awaiting negotiation, and with still further applications looming in the distance, there is no likelihood of a rally. The debentures will sell whenever buyers can exercise a reasonable confidence that they will not fall below the price they have given for them. It is for our legislators to establish that confidence so far as it is in their power to do so.

One of the new discount companies has collapsed, with a loss of £400,000 to its shareholders. We may expect to hear more such news. The course of investment in new undertakings never goes on smoothly, but always with violent rushes and reactions. The French for a considerable time had a monopoly of credit companies; but when the idea became naturalised across the channel, it took root, and spread with great rapidity. Loan companies under various titles sprang up one after another. In a speculative epoch they found large borrowers at a high rate of interest, and proportionate profits were promised or declared. These dividends only stimulated the rage for finance companies, which looked like a new invention for coining money. In the competition unsafe business was taken. The result has been heavy loss, concealed for a time, but inevitably disclosed at last, and then this kind of investment becomes as much distrusted as it was formerly sought after. An agency, good in itself, has been extravagantly abused, and there is consequently a reaction of disappointment and neglect.

There is to be an alteration in our mail service, so far as the date of departure from this end is concerned. There will, therefore, be less chance of losing the course of post whenever any detention occurs to the outcoming steamer. We shall know more as to the details of this change on the arrival of Captain Black, who seems to come as plenipotentiary on behalf of the Company, to arrange matters, if possible, to the satisfaction of the colonists, and even to negotiate for additional mail service.

Mr. Joseph Bayliss.—The body of this gentleman was found yesterday afternoon, after two day's search, lying under a rock in Johnson's Bush, beyond the Glebe. Mr. Bayliss has been missing from home since Tuesday morning, and some of his friends, becoming anxious about him, organised themselves into a search party on Saturday morning, and proceeded in various directions, but without any success; the search was again renewed yesterday, and after searching all the morning two of the party succeeded in finding the body as above described. The cause of death is not positively known; but a coroner's inquest and a post-mortem examination will most probably take place to-day, when all particulars connected with the sad affair will be made known.

Volunteer Rifle Shooting.—The second competition for a Whitworth rifle, presented to the members of No. 1 Company for competition by Mr. Slade, took place on Tuesday last, the ranges being 600, 700, and 800 yards; each competitor to have five shots at each of the several distances, with the Enfield rifle, in Hythe position. Private W. Freeman was the successful competitor, with thirty points; ensign Hunt being second with twenty-nine. Sergeant Close was the successful competitor at the first shooting.

Central Criminal Court.—The sittings of the Supreme Court, in its criminal jurisdiction, will commence at Darlinghurst to-day. The calendar is unusually heavy, comprising, at present, no less than thirty-seven cases, and it is expected that three more, at least, will be added. The following is a list of the cases at present in the calendar:—1. Matthew Kelly, unnatural offence. 2. Michael Green, murder. 3. Michael Green, wounding with intent to murder. 4. Henry Louis Bertrand, murder. 5. Thomas Harris, fraudulent insolvency. 6. William Ellison, murder. 7. Saul Lyons, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. 8. William Morris, robbery with violence. 9. John Charley (a Chinese), wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. 10. Alfred Smith, larceny and receiving. 11. Samuel Masters, larceny and receiving. 12. James Crookwell, murder. 13. William Price, alias Farrell, forging and uttering. 14. Alfred Smith and Samuel Masters, stealing in a dwelling to the value of £5. 15. Robert Lovett Parke, bigamy. 16. Jeremiah Mahoney and James Mahoney, unnatural offence. 17. Charles Britcher, fraudulent insolvency. 18. Matthew Rooney, receiving. 19. James Booth and William Willis, alias Dunkley, robbery, being armed. 20. James Booth, robbery, being armed. 21. James Booth and William Willis, alias Dunkley, robbery, being armed. 22 and 23. Two charges against William D. Shield of obtaining goods by false pretences. 24. James Armstrong, larceny (being a bailee). 25, 26, and 27. Three charges of forgery and uttering against John Lynch, alias Doyle, alias Lane. 28, 29, and 30. Three charges of stealing from the person against Charles James M'Cullum, Edward Burrows, George Britten, and James Marshall. 31. Ellen Drayton, concealing birth of a child. 32. William Hannan, cattle stealing. 33. William Foster, William Lee, Henry Weaver, Thomas Berryman, John Owens, Michael Slattery, and Hugo Montgomery Bland, murder. 34. Margaret Daniels and William Smith, stealing gold on board steamer Barwon. 35, 36, and 37. Three cases of cattle stealing against William Hannan.

Death in the Gaol.—An inquest was held before the City Coroner, at Darlinghurst gaol, on Saturday, respecting the death of a prisoner, named Catherine Goulding. Deceased was committed on the 5th instant, under the Vagrant Act, to a month's imprisonment with hard labour; she had often, within the last ten years, been imprisoned for the same offence. From the evidence, it appears that when deceased was received into gaol on the last occasion she was very ill; in fact, according to the statement of the female warder, she appeared to be in a dying state, and was taken to Dr. West, and afterwards placed in the receiving cell until the following morning; since her previous discharge from the gaol on the 21st of March until her admission on the 5th instant, she had not slept on a bed. Dr. West, visiting surgeon of the gaol, stated that he saw deceased on the day she was received into the gaol, waiting, together with some other women, for inspection; knowing her to be a drunkard, he believed she was merely suffering from a hard bout of drinking; his attention was not then particularly directed to her; on the following morning he received for the first time information that she was very ill; he went to see her, and found her in such a bad state that he had her conveyed to the hospital, and ordered her wine and nourishing diet, but they were of no avail, and she died on the 10th instant. The cause of death was exhaustion, brought on by intemperance and exposure. Ellen Thomas, a prisoner, who was imprisoned on the same day as deceased, stated that she had known deceased for many years, and that when she was before the Court she was then in a very weak state; previous to that, she saw her sitting outside a public-house on the Market Wharf, a mere skeleton, and in a dying state; she did not see her apprehended, but saw her in the watch-house; she was moaning, and expressed a hope that she might get three months' imprisonment instead of one. Jury's verdict:—"Deceased, aged 37, died from exhaustion, brought on by diarrhœa, intemperance, and exposure; and that she was not a fit subject to be sent to gaol."

Woollahra Municipality.—A numerously attended meeting of the ratepayers of the municipality was held at the Council Chambers, at noon on Saturday, for the purpose of nominating three councillors for Bellevue, Double Bay, and Point Piper Wards. Mr. Daniel Balman occupied the chair. Mr. William Thomas moved and Mr. Alexander Urquhart seconded the nomination of Mr. William Druitt, for Bellevue Ward. Mr. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C., proposed and Mr. Chapman seconded the nomination of Mr. Randolph Nott, for the same ward. Mr. Campbell said that Mr. Alfred Fairfax had been requested to allow himself to be nominated for Bellevue Ward, and that that gentleman had retired in favour of Mr. Nott. A show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of Mr. Druitt. Mr. F. Cane proposed the nomination of Mr. R. Nott, for Double Bay Ward, and Mr. J. R. Treeve seconded the nomination of that gentleman. Mr. Chapman proposed and Mr. S. Thompson seconded the nomination of Mr. James Powell for the same ward. The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Nott. Mr. S. Studd proposed and Mr. H. Edmonson seconded the nomination of Mr. A. Campbell, M.L.C., for Point Piper Ward. Mr. E. Raynes proposed and Mr. P. Kilminster seconded the nomination of Mr. F. Cane for the same ward. The show of hands was announced to be in favour of Mr. Cane. A poll was demanded by four electors in each of the wards. The candidates were questioned by one or two of the ratepayers respecting the conditions upon which they would be willing to accept the management of the thoroughfares within the municipality which are now under the control of the South Head Roads Trust—the questions having reference more particularly to the debt incurred on account of the trust. The candidates stated that they would, if the council should deal with the matter, consult the interests of the ratepayers in any negotiations which might take place in reference to the transfer of the roads; and they expressed themselves as being averse to any portion of the debt being chargeable to the revenues of the municipality. They would only agree to accept a fair proportion of the debt on the condition that it should be payable out of the tolls receivable on account of the trust. Mr. Cane, however, was opposed to taking the roads with the debt or any portion of it. There was a good deal of remark respecting the South Head Roads Trust, but no facts other than those which have been published in the *Herald* during the last few days were elicited. A meeting in reference to this subject is to be held at the Woollahra Council Chambers to-night. The proceedings were terminated at two o'clock, by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Volunteer Parade.—A parade of the Volunteer Rifles and Volunteer Artillery took place on last Saturday afternoon, preparatory to the approaching review on the 24th May, the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday. The men were marched into the Inner Domain and put through a drill; the Rifles practising the *feu-de-joie*, and the Artillery the firing of field guns. The force also marched past in slow and quick time. The attendance was good, and the movements of the men creditable. Colonel Richardson had command of the Rifles, and Assistant-inspector Captain Shepherd of the Artillery.

Cricket.—On Saturday, a match was commenced between the first eleven of the Albert Club and twenty-two of the Civil Service, on the Albert ground. The Civil Service went to the wickets first, and finished their innings for 125, earned in 50 overs. Stack, D. Gregory, Vivian, and D'Arcy were the principal score-getters.

Twenty-two of the Civil Service.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kellick, l. b. w., b. Thompson | 0 | Oatley, c. Foulis, b. Gilbert | 5 |
| T. Lewis, b. Thompson | 3 | Stack, c. Jones, b. Gordon | 25 |
| Manton, b. Lawrence | 4 | Fairweather, c. and b. Gilbert | 8 |
| Rogers, b. Lawrence | 1 | Kemp, b. Gilbert | 0 |
| Dowsett, b. Thompson | 4 | Stubbin, c. Park, b. Lawrence | 2 |
| Thompson, c. Curtis, b. Lawrence | 1 | Edwards, b. Lawrence | 5 |
| D'Arcy, c. Foulis, b. Lawrence | 12 | Reid, b. Lawrence | 0 |
| Vivian, c. Foulis, b. Thomson | 16 | Freeman, c. and b. Lawrence | 3 |
| C. Gregory, c. Thompson, b. Gilbert | 8 | M'Kenny, b. Lawrence | 0 |
| D. Gregory, run out | 17 | Evelyn, c. Jones, b. Lawrence | 6 |
| H. Newcome, b. Thompson | 5 | Bucknell, not out | 0 |
| | | B. 3, l. b. 2 | 5 |
| | | | 125 |

Time did not admit of the Albert team going to the wickets, and they will take their innings next Saturday. The contest is to be decided by one innings each.

The Victoria Theatre.—On Saturday evening, the tragedy Lucrezia Borgia was played for the first time in Sydney. The cast was excellent, and Mrs. Heir's Duchess of Ferrara will rank amongst the best specimens of high art seen on the Australian stage. The remainder of the evening's entertainment consisted of the performances of a wonderfully clever juvenile troupe, known as the Nathans. They are five in number, all members of the same family, their ages ranging from twelve years down to five. If ever there was an infant phenomenon, little Marian Nathan deserves the title. Her singing, dancing, and acting would have shamed many older members of the profession, and her display of the *vis comica* convulsed the house. Master E. Nathan played two cornet solos very sweetly, and with considerable execution, and received universal applause. The other members of the company are also very talented, and fully justify the high encomiums received from the Press in the neighbouring colonies. The lessee of the Victoria has never engaged a star of more legitimate attraction than little Marian Nathan.

Seed Wheat.—Last Thursday we were shown a splendid sample of Californian seed wheat, at Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co.'s Northumberland Mill. During the last wheat harvest it was a noticeable fact that the variety known as Californian wheat ripened nearly a month earlier than other varieties of that cereal, and was consequently so much sooner relieved from the risk of rust. The grain it yielded, however, was small, but the sample shown to us, of which a cargo has been imported by Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co., is large and plump as the golden drop, and has a very thin skin.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Boots and Shoes.—Buyers are reminded of Mr. W. Dean's unreserved sale of an invoice of Gamble and Davis's goods, just landed, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock sharp. Punctual attendance is requested.—Adv.

Wheat, Flour, and Oats.—Mr. W. Dean requests us to remind millers, bakers, and corn dealers, of his sale, this afternoon, at Walker's Wharf, of the damaged portions of the cargoes of wheat and flour, ex Ta Lee, and Premier; and New Zealand seed oats ex Yarra.—Adv.

Boot and Shoe Buyers and country storekeepers are reminded of Mr. John Solomon's sale This Day, at 11 o'clock, of 130 packages boots and shoes of Messrs. Fardenstein, Isenberg, Henry Werme and Co.'s manufacture, without the slightest reserve. Every line will be sold as offered, irrespective of invoice price, as account sales must be forwarded by the next outgoing mail; therefore the trade, country storekeepers, and others will be studying their own interests by a punctual attendance at the above bona fide sale. Recollect, no reserve, and liberal terms.—Adv.

Large unreserved auction sale of choice Negrohead, Cavendish, and aromatic tobaccos; also Havannah, Swiss, and Manila cigars.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of tobacco merchants, tobacconists, wholesale and retail grocers, country buyers, and others, to his very important sale, at the Argyle Bond, Argyle-street, this day, Monday, 14th May, 1866, to commence at 11 o'clock sharp, viz.: Negrohead—Childrey and Jones, Orion, &c.; Cavendish—Dingo half-pounds, Lewis H., Isabella, Western, &c.; Aromatic—May Apple, Indian Queen, &c.; Cigars Havannahs, Manila, Swiss, &c. For further particulars see advertisements in this day's issue. Without the slightest reserve.—Adv.

# TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

## FORBES.

Saturday, 5.30 p.m.

A PROSPECTING claim is going down on the site of the old North Caledonian lead. Three grains are said to have been extracted from the augur of the prospector's boring machine.

The weather continues hot, with no appearance of rain. All grass has disappeared.

There is a great scarcity of candles and kerosene in Bathurst, Orange, and this place.

Crime is on the decrease, owing to the energetic efforts of the police.

Business is exceedingly dull, and there is great scarcity of money.

## MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 8.20 p.m.

Breadstuffs firmer, though no alteration in price. Port M'Donnell wheat sold at 7s. 3d. per bushel. Salt is dearer: sales of coarse at £5 3s. Malt ex Queen of Mersey, 16s. 6d. Large sales of candles—in hand, 16½d.; to arrive, 16¼d. Cheese, to arrive, 1s. 4d. in bond. Hams and bacon, to arrive, 1s. 6¼d. Kerosene cheaper; three vessels had left New York for Melbourne, and two for Sydney, with large quantities.

Private advices from Calcutta and China report no vessels sailed or loading.

The sale of Sir Charles Darling's property went off well.

Weather warm. Wind northerly.

SAILED.—South Australian, for Otago.

## QUEENSCLIFF.

Saturday, 8 p.m.

ARRIVED.—Eliza Corry, from Sydney; Lady Alicia, brig, from Leith.

SAILED.—South Australian, for Hokitika.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—On reading the *Herald* of this morning I observe a writer there accounts for my absence from the reception given to the late Governor of Victoria, on his arrival here, in a manner without the slightest foundation in truth. I am not in the habit of receiving and applauding those whose political acts I highly disapprove, and, therefore, I was not present at the reception of Sir C. Darling.

When the M'Culloch Ministry proposed to tack two bills together for the purpose of preventing the Upper House dealing with one of them, they ignored entirely the Constitution of the country, and, by an act of the most revolutionary character, prevented one branch of the legislature exercising its functions. Had Sir Charles Darling done his duty on the occasion, instead of approving of this violent, illegal, and unconstitutional proceeding, he would have hesitated not a moment in dismissing Ministers who could so act, and find advisers who would at least respect the Constitution. The Upper House had as much right as the Lower House to consider the Tariff Bill, and the same right to throw it out by which they (the Lower House) introduced it. But that the Governor of the country should have combined with his Ministers to violate the law and the Constitution, and so deprive one branch of the Legislature of the right of exercising its important functions, was worthy of all the condemnation and punishment it has received.

It was for these reasons I was not present to receive a gentleman whose public conduct was so flagrantly and palpably wrong; and as they are somewhat different from the reason assigned by your correspondent, I trust, in justice to myself, you will give this a place in your journal.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, very respectfully,

DAVID BUCHANAN.

Sydney, 12th May.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shop and Dwelling-house, George-street South, Haymarket; Weatherboard Cottage, at the rear of Mr. Hamilton's Bakery, Hunter-street; 5 Stone-built Houses, Alma-terrace, Yurong-street; Verandah Cottage and Garden, Gordon-street, Redfern; Dairy Homestead, Crow's Nest, North Shore; Building Site, Wilson-street, Newtown; the New Sheffield Inn and 50 Acres of Land, also the Lake Farm of 17 acres, with improvements, Fitzroy Iron Mines.

MR. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Lolly Machine, Dogcart, &c.

MR. DEAN.—At his Warehouse, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at Walker's Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Wheat, Flour, and Oats.

MR. COHEN.—At the Argyle Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco, and Cigars.

MR. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness; at Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock Horses.

MR. MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. PITT.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

The *Border Post* of 9th instant says:—The Albury Customs officer has created great consternation amongst the owners of buggies by making several seizures of vehicles for non-payment of duty. On Friday a buggy belonging to Dr. Keating, and one belonging to Mr. Lockhart, scab-inspector, were seized, but were released upon the owners giving security to the full value of the buggies. These vehicles were bought of Mr. Crawford, of Beechworth, and one of them was "towed" (as Captain Mace would say) into Albury behind her Majesty's mail. On Saturday a buggy belonging to Mr. Thomas Mitchell was seized at Woomargama. Mr. Mitchell had purchased this buggy in Melbourne, and drove it up to Albury himself. Since writing the above, a telegram from the chief Collector in Sydney has arrived, which states that this being the first case of the kind, the buggies are to be restored to the owners on payment of the duty and the expenses incurred.

FIRE-DAMP.—The *Border Post* of 9th instant reports that there has been a fatal explosion of fire-damp in the Black Ball Company's claim, Rutherglen. Three men named Rodam, Read, and Geisler had been working too near an old drive, although they had been repeatedly cautioned that the place was dangerous from frequent explosions of fire-damp. Geisler was stooping to remove a plate-piece, when the ignition took place. The flame passed over his back and struck the other two men on the upper part of the bodies. The men were got up as quickly as possible, when it was found that Rodam and Read (who were both married men) had been severely injured. Rodam died on his way to the hospital, and Read is not expected to recover. Geisler escaped with a few burns about his head, neck, and back.

PROVIDENCE DIRECTS OUR STEPS, ROUGH HEW THEM HOW WE MAY.—The *H. T. Mercury* says:—It appears that the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Tasmania (Dr. Murphy) had a narrow escape of sharing the fate of the unfortunate steamship London and her passengers. Some time before the London sailed, the venerable prelate examined the saloon of the vessel and was so satisfied with her accommodation, that he selected his cabin, but did not definitely engage it, as he intended visiting Paris prior to embarking for the scene of his future labours. He wrote from Paris to his nephew, instructing him to be in London two days before the sailing of the ill-fated steamer, as he fully intended going by her. Afterwards, however, he was providentially detained in Paris, and so escaped the calamity which befel the London. In connection with this fortunate escape, a coincidence has been mentioned to us, which is worth publishing. When the esteemed Bishop Wilson was about sailing for Hobart Town, it was arranged that he should be accompanied by Fathers Hall (Vicar-General), Bond, and Livermore, with Mr. Hunter, who was then only a student, but now a priest. A vessel was advertised to sail direct for this port, and as she had precisely five cabins disengaged, they were inspected by the party, approved of, and an answer was to be given next day. Meanwhile one of the cabins was taken up by some other intending passenger, leaving only four vacant. The bishop, not wishing to have any of the party separated, decided upon sailing by another vessel, and fortunately so, for the ship in which he was to have embarked sailed, but has never been heard of to the present day.

VORACITY OF THE SHARK.—On Sunday, the 6th instant (says the *H. T. Mercury*), two gentlemen walking down the Sandy Bay Road, when near Dunkley's Point, observed a shark of enormous size busy at work upon the carcase of a large dog floating in the river, less than 100 yards from the shore. The creature, which was plainly seen, was, as near as could be judged, upwards of ten feet in length, in fact, one of the largest of these voracious monsters, and so vigorous were his onslaughts upon the prey which had fallen in his grasp, that he several times lifted it bodily up, the while furiously lashing the water with his tail, the noise of which could be heard on shore.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—Thursday, 10th May, 1866.—Council met pursuant to adjournment, at 7 o'clock. Present—the chairman (Mr. W. Williamson), and councillors Renwick, Ball, Ellison, and Wild. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the chairman of the finance committee brought up a report recommending payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £135 13s. 1d. The report was adopted and payment ordered, on the motion of councillor Renwick, seconded by councillor Wild. The improvement committee reported completion of the works in Botany-street—that the works in Bourke-street and Pitt-street are progressing—and that a contract has been entered into by the joint committee of the Mudbank and Cook's River Road Trust and this council for the formation, ballasting, and blinding of a portion of Botany Road. Councillor Wild handed in a notice of motion for kerbing and guttering a portion of Bullanaming-street. This concluded the business.

Beardmore and Stokes sold at their depot, 775, George-street, during the last week:—Maize, 4s to 4s 9d per bushel; lucerne hay, 5s 6d to 7s per cwt.; oaten, 6s 6d to 9s ditto; straw, 4s to 7s ditto; flour, £14 to £18 per ton; cheese, 11d to 11½d per lb.; butter, roll, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; ditto, keg, 13d to 20½d; eggs, 21d to 22d per dozen; fowls, 3s 8d to 4s 7d per couple; ducks, 4s to 6s 6d ditto; geese, 9s 6d to 10s ditto; milch cows, £6 to £10; calves, 15s to 25s; pigs, 19s to 30s.—ADV.

# UNITED STATES.

By the W. A. Farnswith we have San Francisco papers to March 16, being eleven days later than previous advices.

From New York and the Capitol, our dates are to the 15th of the month, which is five days later than the news per the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Ellora.

We copy the following telegrams, chiefly from the *Alta California* and the *Evening Bulletin*:—

Washington, March 15.—The House passed a joint resolution appropriating 100,000 dollars lawful money, for expense attending the display of American articles in the Paris Exhibition, and that the President furnish one or more vessels for the transportation of such articles to France.

The Army Bill as it finally passed the Senate to-day provides for ten white and two coloured regiments of cavalry, forty-two white and eight coloured regiments of infantry, and 1000 Indian scouts for frontier service. Companies in time of peace to be minimum one-third.

The Committee on Public Lands reported that the proposed equalisation of soldiers' bounties by the issue of warrants would require one-fourth of the public domain for that purpose, the effect of which would be to reduce the value of warrants, stimulate speculation to a most alarming extent, check emigration, and practically defeat the purpose of the Homestead Law. The committee therefore ask a reference of the whole subject to the Military Committee, with a recommendation that the committee report a bill for the equalisation of bounties in money by the issue of bonds.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, appeared on the floor of the Senate to-day in such an offensive condition of drunkenness that he had to be removed.

Freeman Clark, Controller of the Currency, publishes a letter addressed to Secretary M'Culloch, saying that the public statement of the condition of the Treasury is inexcusably erroneous; also that the Secretary sold during the last month, without authority of law, 10,000,000 dollars of bonds, and concludes: "I will add that I can show to the satisfaction of any one, that neither of your monthly reports for the last four months has shown within 50,000,000 dollars the amount of money in the treasury, or on deposit to Government credit."

Washington, March 14th.—A man supposed to be Quantrell, the notorious guerilla, has been arrested in New York and brought here, and persons have been sent for to identify him.

The report of the Revenue Commissioners in regard to foreign trade and domestic industry, as affecting the internal revenue, was sent to Congress to-day. It favours specific duties, and concludes as follows:—"Indications are very strong that the prompt action of Congress may be required for the relief of the country before any revision of the tariff can be effected. There are great temptations to send goods to this country, and a great trade in that direction has already attracted attention, and given us full notice that should this movement continue, it may become not only expedient but necessary for special legislation to check importations, which, however beneficial to those engaged in them, cannot but bring distress on the working classes, and heavy loss upon the revenue."

Chicago, March 14th.—A house, worth 75,000 dollars, on Harrison Avenue, St. Louis, the property of David Nicholson, has been presented to General Sherman, and the balance (5000 dollars) placed to his credit in bank, by the committee of subscribers to the fund raised last August.

THE CONCORD BANK ROBBERY.—Mention was made last week of the recovery of nearly 200,000 dollars of the money stolen last fall from the National Bank of Concord, Mass. We have now the full particulars of the robbery, embracing a history of the operations of the robbers, as well as of the efforts of the detectives for the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the money, and forming altogether a narrative of uncommon interest. The parties now in custody are Langdon W. Moore and David Kinney, persons well known to the New York police, and Thomas Loughton, who appears to have been an accessory after the fact. The first clue obtained by the detectives was the fact that Moore had been residing for some time on a farm a few miles from Concord. The well-known antecedents of Moore as an expert in erasing numbers on stolen bonds and renumbering them, suggested the idea that he might have something to do with the robbery. It was therefore decided to arrest him, but, on proceeding to the place of his late residence, the detectives found that the bird had flown. The detectives scoured the country and the British Provinces, but obtaining no trace of the fugitive, they gave up the chase. Subsequently, the New York police ascertained that a person in this city (Boughton) was in correspondence with Moore, and he was accordingly arrested. The finding of 1000 dollars in counterfeit currency on the person of this prisoner justified his detention. Boughton proved a valuable prize, for, with the aid of a little skilful manipulation, the officers soon obtained from him a clue to the whereabouts of Moore and Kinney. After a series of well-directed plans had been put in operation, Kinney and Moore were both secured—Kinney being arrested in this city, and Moore at his "villa" near Paulsboro, N.J. 12,000 dollars of the missing bonds were found on Kinney. Nothing was found of the money at the villa at the time of the arrest, although a most thorough search was made. Returning to the city with their prisoner, the detectives got some additional hints from the Superintendent of the Police, with which they returned to Paulsboro and instituted another search, which resulted in a success far more complete than the most sanguine among them had even dared to dream of. Beneath the floor of the stable on the premises they discovered traces of recent excavations. Following this hint they dug down a few feet, when their labour was rewarded by the recovery of a hermetically sealed glass jar containing 100,000 dollars of the stolen bonds. The officers next proceeded to an old water gate, standing on the brink of the Delaware river, near which, at the depth of some feet, they unearthed a tin box containing 79,000 dollars more of the missing bonds. These two recoveries, together with the amount that had been previously secured, make up the sum of 196,431 dollars. The remainder of the amount stolen (300,000 dollars) is supposed to be in the hands of the other principal burglar, Henry Howard, who is not yet in custody. The story of the manner in which the robbery was effected presents a very forcible illustration of the axiom that "success follows perseverance." It appears that the two men, Howard and Moore, planned and executed the entire affair, and that they were engaged nearly eight months in the preliminary operations.

Wendell Phillips on the Rampage.—Wendell Phillips made a great speech the other evening at Brooklyn before the Fraternity. His theme was "Reconstruction," and his victims, of course were President Johnson and several of the prominent men, including Henry Ward Beecher, who support the President's reconstruction plan. Wendell maintains that the North does not clearly comprehend the new division of parties. Heretofore, Grant led the one and Lee the other. Now, it is Congress that leads the North, while President Johnson champions the other. The threat of Mr. Johnson to crush agitation at the North as rebellion had been crushed at the South, Mr. Phillips holds to be a challenge which Northerners has not refused to accept, for the salvation of the Union and the supremacy of Northern principles are involved in the issue.

There are eighty thousand people in Tennessee who can neither read nor write. The Memphis *Bulletin* thinks it would be well to imitate New Engand, and teach them rather than to abuse the Yankees and still leave these unfortunates in ignorance.

In discussing the question of labour at the South, the New Orleans *Picayune* says:—"We have a great work of restoration and reorganisation to do, which demand the capital, enterprise, and labour of as many people as will come. All who come to take part in that work, from what part of the world soever they may hail, will be warmly welcomed. They will have no reason to apprehend hostility, prejudice, or jealousy from any portion of our population."

It is estimated in Kansas City that not less than five hundred ex-rebel soldiers have left Cass and Jackson Counties during the past two weeks—an exodus for which loyal men are duly grateful.

New York, March 15.—Senor Mackenna, Chilian Agent, and Stephen Rogers, Chilian Consul, charged with attempted violation of the neutrality laws, were admitted to 5000 dollars bail each to-day, in the United States Circuits Court.

Boston, March 14.—Jared Sparks, the historian and ex-President of Harvarol College, died at Cambridge this morning, of pneumonia.

The suspension of the Whipple File Manufacturing Company to-day, with heavy liabilities to the falling market for goods. The company had a capital of 700,000 dollars.

New York, March 12.—The platform of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention excites much comment. It is generally approved by the party Press of the State. The New York *Herald* says the platform is bold and startling, placing the party in direct antagonism with the Administration. The New York *Tribune* says it will be Gettysburg over again. It applauds the Convention for its boldness, but fears for the result. The *World* says the Convention was careful to praise the President only for things he did previous to the beginning of the great work of reconstruction, on which his fame will rest if successful, and by which he will be blasted if he fails. The resolutions convey the implication that consistency with his past record requires Johnson to renounce his present policy. This resolution puts his left arm around President Johnson's neck and calls him brother, while with its right it thrusts a dagger under his fifth rib.

Chicago, March 13.—The New York Legislature has adopted resolutions by a strict party vote that Congress has full power to determine the readmission of the Southern States, and fix the qualification of members.

Secretary Seward officially assures the British Minister that any attempt by the Fenians to invade Canada, or violate our neutrality laws, will be promptly punished. Sir Frederick Bruce replies that he has no apprehensions of any trouble, believing the movement to be a scheme to enrich certain leaders at the expense of the few dupes who may get themselves into difficulty by too much faith in their professions.

General Grant is said to have told ex-Governor Johnson, at Washington, that coloured troops will be removed from Southern garrisons as soon as others can be substituted.

Washington, March 13.—Mr. Garfield has been instructed by the Ways and Means Committee to report in part the changes in the revenue system. The tax on incomes has been fixed at five per cent. on incomes over 1000 dollars. The tax on schedule A has been thrown off, except upon billiard tables and carriages worth over 300 dollars. Cotton is taxed five cents per pound, payable not by the planter, but monthly by the manufacturer or exporters. The tax of one dollar per barrel on crude petroleum is removed. The tax on whisky is not changed.

Washington, March 14.—Mr. Spaulding of Ohio explained that the joint resolution offered by himself on Monday, for taxation of National Currency, having been characterised as rank repudiation, he wished to say that nothing was further from his mind than to injure the National credit, which he regarded as he did the apple of his eye. The object of the resolution was simply to permit greenbacks to be taxed in his State just as State bank notes have theretofore been taxed. He did not intend the resolution to apply to interest-bearing bonds. Mr. Stevens confessed that when he made the remark complaining of it he was not fully aware of the object of the resolution, and now was satisfied the remark was inapplicable. The House proceeded to consider the bill to protect military officers from civil prosecution for acts done during the rebellion by virtue of military authority or necessity. Mr. Cook of Illinois advocated the bill, saying it was similar to the Act of 1863 approved by President Jackson, and that the Government is bound to protect these officers. Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, opposed it, and made a speech to show how the Act could be used to protect the most despotic and outrageous abuses. Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Freeman Clark, Controller of the Currency, publishes a sharp letter addressed to Secretary M'Culloch, saying that the public statement of the condition of the Treasury is inexcusably erroneous; also that the Secretary sold during last month without authority of law, 10,000,000 dollars of bonds and concludes: "I will add that I can show to the satisfaction of any one, that neither of your monthly reports for the last four months has shown within 50,000,000 dollars the amount of money in the Treasury, or on deposit to Government credit."

New York, March 14.—The Committee on Public Lands reported that the proposed equalization of soldiers' bounties by the issue of land warrants would require one-fourth of the public domain for that purpose, the effect of which would be to reduce the value of warrants, stimulate speculation to a most alarming extent, check emigration, and practically defeat the purpose of the Homestead law. The committee therefore ask a reference of the whole subject to the Military Committee, with a recommendation that the committee report a bill for the equalization of bounties in money or by the issue of bonds.

Washington, March 12th.—Propositions to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation, have been offered in the Senate by Messrs. Sumner, Wilson, and Grimes. Mr. Sumner's is as follows:—"Representation shall be apportioned among the several States, which shall be included in this Union, according to their respective number of residents, which shall be determined by taking from the whole, the number of persons excluded from the elective franchise, in any State, except for participation in the rebellion. The basis of representation therein shall be returned in the proportion which the number of excluded bears to the whole number of male citizens over the age of twenty-one years, in such State."

By consent, Mr. Wilson reported back the Civil Rights Bill with the first section amended to read: "That persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, without distinction of colour, but inhabitants, of every race or colour, without regard to any previous condition, shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, sue and be parties to suits, give evidence, and to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and have the full benefit of all laws for security of person or property: they shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Also, the following new section: "That in all questions of law arising in any case, under the provisions of this Act final appeal shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Both the above amendments were agreed to.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces publishes a congratulatory order on the loyal spirit manifested in answer to the call for volunteers, and says the Government will make provision for protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants of the province threatened by the piratical attacks of lawless men, who use the territory of a neighbouring Power for the purpose of openly organising these expeditions.

Chicago, March 10.—A Canada correspondent gives a plausible theory for the military hubbub in that section, asserting that it is based on no real sense of danger, but managed so that opposition may be silenced and the confederation scheme carried next month in Parliament. The alarm being sounded after the meeting of the Governors in Montreal is significant, and the belief that the whole thing is for political purposes is hourly taking hold of the public mind. If this be the real object, it will in all probability be successful, for all parties seem to have forgotten their differences for a united defence.

Chicago, March 12th.—The most extravagant reports continue to prevail as to the extent of the Fenian preparations for an attack on Canadian soil. General Sweeney is said to have 25,000 men under military organisation, ready to move, and immense war supplies stored at Burlington, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, Sandusky, &c. The reports, however, so seriously regarded in Canada, only occasion smiles on this side, at the expense of our provincial neighbours.

Chicago, March 13th.—The *New York Times* says it is generally understood that the Reconstruction Committee have abandoned all hope of getting any proposition to amend the Constitution through the Senate, and if Congress does not have care, it will go to the wall in its great controversy with the President, just because it will not do anything. Members cannot agree on any policy, and so Congress floats towards ruin.

Chicago, March 8.—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention on the 5th nominated Heister Clymer of Berks county for Governor on the 4th ballot, over George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad. The resolutions declare that the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion are an integral part of the Union and entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and such representatives should be forthwith admitted. That the bold enunciation of the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson and the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution, and love their country. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors: that the white race alone are entitled to control the Government, and we are unwilling to grant negroes the right to vote. Clymer accepted the nomination in a speech, saying that the nation was in peril, and that the Democracy must rally to the support of the President, who has appealed in terms of patriotic devotion to his whole country.

Dr. David Jaynes of Philadelphia, an eminent chemist, died on the 5th of March, aged sixty-seven years, leaving property valued at several millions of dollars.

Washington, March 7th.—The House debated the bill regulating trade with the British Provinces. It is supported by the Western and opposed by the Eastern interests.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania said the proposition might be entitled a "Bill to destroy fisheries, salt manufactories, and the lumber trade, and to prevent working any bituminous coal beds east of the Allegheny Mountains." It would ruin all these great branches of industry.

Mr. Morrill said he perceived by the temper of the House that the present bill is likely to be lost. He had been an earnest and early advocate of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, but the House had advanced very much beyond his sentiments. He warned gentlemen if the bill did not pass, animals, horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs produced in Canada would come in here free of duty, after the 7th of March, by smuggling. It would be unfortunate for the country if the bill did not pass in some form.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the Act of Congress in relation to the importation of foreign cattle and hides, has determined to allow importation from countries other than Europe, as cattle disease does not seem prevalent elsewhere. Customs officers are directed to take care that no cattle or hides, coming directly from any part of Europe, are landed on any pretext whatever after May.

Washington, March 6.—The President's Message, transmitted to both Houses, in answer to the resolution passed January 3rd, calling for copies of all messages, acts, ordinances, resolutions, or legislation as to the qualifications of voters in the late elections in the South, or any other information tending to throw light on the political condition of the lately rebellious States, is very voluminous. The President says the answer was delayed by the absence of Secretary Seward, and explains that Governor Holden of North Carolina did not take the prescribed oath, but it was an omission. The confidential despatch to Governor Perry of South Carolina, of November 6th, declares the President not satisfied with the action of the Convention, and the necessity of adequate ordinances declaring all insurrectionary action unlawful and void; that the objection to the last clause of the constitutional amendment was querulous, and the acceptance of the amendment necessary to restoration. On the 9th of November the Secretary telegraphed again, that the early adoption of the amendment was deemed important by the President, who regretted that neither the Convention nor the Legislature had pronounced the State obligations in regard to the rebel debt null and void, and the State seemed to decline the acceptance of the United States Constitution. On November the 20th the Secretary again urges that the President requests the repudiation of the rebel debt, and Governor Perry declared that the State had passed the Constitutional amendment, and hoped that the doors would be open to the members from South Carolina. On November the 27th it was telegraphed that the Convention had adjourned, and, therefore, could take no action relative to the rebel debt. On December 10th, Governor Perry announces the Government of South Carolina complete, and the people loyal, asking the fulfilment of the promise to withdraw the United States troops.

General J. S. Fullerton, formerly on General Howard's staff, notorious for his brief administration of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, has been appointed Private Secretary to the President, and will enter upon his duties in about ten days.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad has reported a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, on the navigable waters of the Columbia River, Oregon. The grant is twenty sections per mile for 100 miles northerly, and 100 miles southerly from the line between California and Oregon, and ten sections per mile throughout the balance of the line.

Washington, March 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered an action commenced against General R. D. Murray, late Private Secretary of the President, to recover 28,000 dollars, alleged to have been abstracted from the Recruiting Fund while on duty at Nashville.

In pursuance of the report of the Commissioners and Chief Engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, the Treasury has submitted an opinion that the company is entitled to funds to the amount of 640,000 dollars, or 3000 dollars per mile.

## THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The following is a teleg aph despatch sent to St. Petersburg by the line from the Amoor, mailed to this city and transmitted to Colonel Bulkley, of San Francisco, the superintendent of the Western Union enterprise. "Count S. Abasa telegraphs his brother at St. Petersburg, from Irkoutsk, February 19th, that the entire extent of the line between the Anadyr and Ochotsk districts has not only been surveyed, but the route of the lines been determined by me in person. Notwithstanding the extreme scarcity of labourers in the country, I have commenced preparatory works in Anadysk, Ghijinsk, Towsk, and Ochotsk. The engineers from the mouth of the Anadyr River I have not yet met, but have sent a party to look out for them. I am in daily expectation of meeting the corps of engineers from Nicolaiefski, through Ajain. I am going myself to meet them. We shall avoid submarine lines around the Ochotsk Sea." This is very encouraging and shows that the work is being pressed with all diligence.

# VICTORIA.

THE City of Melbourne, steamer, brings papers to the 10th instant from Melbourne.

The *Argus* of Wednesday remarks that during the discussion in the Assembly the previous night, in reference to the proposed address to the Queen for permission to vote £20,000 to Lady Darling, several members of the Opposition, and among them Mr. Gillies, ridiculed the magnanimity claim for Sir Charles Darling by the Ministerial party, when Mr. Verdon, waxing wroth, charged Mr. Gillies and his friends with having at various times indulged in "infamous insinuations." At this stage Mr. Longmore called the Chairman's attention to the fact that there were "strangers in the gallery." Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the House sat for nearly three hours with closed doors. A *memorial* to her Majesty on the subject was eventually adopted. Thursday's paper adds:—After the excitement of last night, the Legislative Assembly may be reported to have passed a very quiet evening. The Treasurer pressed forward his estimates, and nothing occurred to necessitate the clearing of the galleries. The amounts proposed for charitable institutions were brought forward and discussed. The vote for the maintenance of the institutions was passed as arranged by the Treasurer; but it was agreed, in relation to the sum for the building funds of such institutions, that the House should go into committee, with a view to the proposed amount of £20,000 being increased to £25,000.

The *Argus* of 8th instant mentions that amidst the bustle that attended the departure of Sir Charles Darling, many eyes were attracted by the pilchard boats discharging at the Sandridge town pier. All to whom a well-filled herring-boat is a familiar object found the sight an interesting one, for the resemblance was close enough to recall old recollections. The mass of silvery white fish, filling the boat nearly to her gunwale, and boat, fishermen, and oars clad in panoply of glancing fish-scales, were a sight which few had witnessed before in this hemisphere, and, as we have said, attracted many observers. The fish were large and fine-looking, and were being sold wholesale at about 8s. a basket.

Some time since (says the *Geelong Advertiser*) we noticed in the columns of this paper a very successful operation that had been performed at the Geelong Hospital by Dr. Reid, the resident surgeon, upon a patient named William Cronk, by the excision of the tongue, to relieve him of cancer. Yesterday we had an opportunity of conversing with Cronk; and although the whole of his tongue has been removed, he was able to speak plainly, and make himself distinctly understood. The letter "r" he finds the most difficult of the consonants to pronounce. He expresses himself very grateful to Dr. Reid for having saved his life; for he says had he not had his tongue cut off, he would have been dead long since from suffocation. His diet at present consists of soups; the absence of the tongue prevent his being able to masticate food, as he cannot produce the necessary revolutions in the mouth to bring the food under the influence of the teeth. He is still an out-patient of the hospital, but hopes before long to be able to earn a livelihood in his former employment as an engineer, particularly if he be able to take minced meat to produce his wonted strength.

The same paper remarks, that the long-promised "coast barometer" has been erected at the water side, upon the pathway connecting the Yarra-street and the steamboat wharfs. The tremulous motion of the mercury plainly evidenced the unsteadiness of the foundation, but this will not materially affect the efficiency of the instrument. For the information of those who have consulted the Chamber of Commerce barometer and compared it with their own, we may mention that the difference between them is exactly two-tenths of an inch. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer stood at 82° by the water side; but this high reading was, in part, attributable to the iron case in which the instruments were enclosed, the metal collecting and retaining the heat. A thermometer in the shade, with south aspect, at the same time registered 72°. A note of these matters is made for the guidance of many who take an interest in meteorological observations, and we are sure that landsmen and seamen will alike be benefited by having for reference, and within easy reach, such capital instruments as these appear to be.

# TASMANIA.

By the City of Hobart we have papers to the 9th instant from Hobart Town and Launceston.

The *Hobart Town Mercury*, of the 4th instant, mentions that the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hobart Town, was canonically installed the previous morning, in presence of a crowded congregation, at St. Joseph's Church. At 9 o'clock precisely, the Bishop, in full canonicals, entered the church, and was received by the clergy, headed by the Vicar-General, within the sanctuary. Immediately after the reception, a solemn high mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. the Vicar-General, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Hunter and Hannabrey. The first Gospel having been solemnly chaunted by the deacon, Father Hunter, the Rev. Father Beechnior ascended the pulpit, and said that he was about to read the credentials of the right reverend bishop, viz., a brief of our Holy Father Pius IX., a letter from His Eminence Cardinal Barnabò, and a decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda. The first document, or the brief, announces that the late Bishop of Hobart Town, being afflicted with serious illness, earnestly solicited the Holy Father to grant him a coadjutor bishop, with the right of succession. This request was granted, and Dr. Murphy was appointed coadjutor bishop of Hobart Town, with the right of succession. After this, his lordship, Dr. Willson, sent in his resignation as bishop of Hobart Town, and then followed the other documents, viz., the letter of his Eminence Cardinal Barnabò, and the decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, declaring that the Right Rev. Bishop Willson's resignation was accepted by the Holy See, and that the Right Rev. Bishop Murphy became, by right of succession, Bishop of Hobart Town. The rev. gentleman then read the documents referred to, first in Latin, and *afterwards in English*.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—We learn from the *Launceston Examiner* that a man, named James Harrison, has been committed on the coroner's warrant for the manslaughter of Rosa Mumford, a young woman with whom he cohabited. The body of the deceased had been disinterred and examined by Dr. Miller, whose evidence went to show that death had ensued from mortification of the back and lower part of the body, from wounds that might have resulted from blows, or from falling against a hard substance. The principal evidence against Harrison was that of Christina Marsden, who stated that she saw a man dragging the deceased into the street, where he kicked her, stamped upon her, and otherwise ill-treated her, and the deceased confessed that some injuries from which she was suffering had been inflicted by Harrison.

From a telegram to the same paper, dated "Launceston, Tuesday evening, 9.12 o'clock," we learn that a dreadful fire broke out at 8.30 p.m. at Ditchen and Button's saw mills, at the corner of St. John and York streets. It is now burning furiously, and the whole town is lit up. Thousands are present and assisting to carry out the property and furniture from the adjoining premises. A large pile of buildings and a large quantity of sawn timber are burning, and it is feared that the flames will extend to the adjoining buildings. A second telegram, at a later hour, adds:—The fire is being got under through the energy of the fire brigades and of the inhabitants. The whole of the saw mill, containing the machinery and timber, a large store in the rear, and a cottage adjoining, are burned to the ground. The premises are insured in three offices.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—We have now got into the fourth month of the year, without any indications of the improvement the Treasurer promised us on his Customs revenue. The amount collected at Hobart Town for the month was £4710 2s. 3d. The amount collected at Launceston, £5383 1s. 5d. Total for the month, from both places, £10,098 3s. 8d. For the four months, the receipts stand thus:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs revenue, January | £12,200 | 9 | 8 |
| Ditto, February | 8,674 | 7 | 4 |
| Ditto, March | 11,435 | 13 | 10 |
| Ditto, April | 10,098 | 3 | 8 |
| Total | £42,409 | 14 | 6 |

These figures speak for themselves. Supposing them to be sustained, they would barely give £126,000 for the year.—*H. T. Mercury*, May 8.

# NEW ZEALAND.

By the barque Novelty, Captain Austin, we have four days later from Auckland—her dates being to the 5th instant.

The *Weekly News* of that date mentions that a telegram has been received in Auckland from the Governor at Hamilton, intimating that William Thompson had had an interview with him, and had consented to accompany him to Wellington. For some time past, Thompson has kept aloof from unofficial negotiators—at least, would in no way pledge himself to them; but it is hardly to be expected that he could resist the Governor when he went to Waikato. Thompson does not carry with him in his submission any great body of the natives. His want of will has made them lose confidence in his guidance, and the effect of Rewi's submission would be far greater than that of the famous King-maker. Still, Thompson may be of immense assistance. By leasing his lands, and protecting the occupiers, he may materially weaken the power of the evilly-disposed natives, by introducing a European population into the interior. It is certain that the Government will treat Thompson kindly. It has not yet been made known whether the Governor has consented to grant the commission of inquiry into Thompson's conduct, which that chief has hitherto been so anxious to have. The Governor has sent messages to Rewi and Matutaera, but those chiefs seem determined not to meet him.

The well-known chief of the Ngatimahanga tribe, William Naylor, of Raglan, is dead. Naylor, whose native name was Te Awaitaia, was a great warrior in his youth, and one of the trusted generals of Te Wherowhero. The natives of Waikato can tell many stories of his prowess in sanguinary wars between the tribes of Waikato and Taranaki. Naylor did his utmost to keep his tribe from going to the late war, and has been a faithful friend of the European settlers.

Certain despatches from the Colonial Secretary to Sir George Grey, with respect to the troops, have been published, the tenor of which is contained in the following sentence:—"It is the fixed purpose of her Majesty's Government that no Imperial troops shall remain in New Zealand, for whom this appropriation (£40 per man per annum) shall not have been made." It is not at all probable that Mr. Stafford will propose to Parliament that an appropriation should be made, for the payment of any portion of the troops, so that ere long we shall have to bid farewell to the last soldier of the Imperial Army. The tone of the despatches is less favourable to Governor Grey, and more favourable to General Cameron, than had been expected from rumours prevalent upon the subject.

The sittings of the Native Compensation Court have terminated for the present. The Crown has been judiciously liberal to the claimants, who, on the whole, have been satisfied with the awards made to them.

Patene Puhata, the principal chief of the Ngatipaoa tribe, died at Taupo, Thames, on the 1st of April last. It was principally through his influence that a portion of that tribe remained loyal to the Crown during the war. He was much respected by the European settlers at Waiheki, being a man of great integrity in his dealings with them. He was of material assistance to Mr. M'Lean in his purchases of land, the information he gave always being reliable in character.

An attack upon a settlement of Hauhaus in the Wairoa district, about the end of last month, is thus spiritedly described by an eye-witness:—"Jumping over the timber and getting the shelter of a koromiko bush, we halted, relieved ourselves of our packs, examined our arms, and made ready for the fray. The Otene read prayers, and now for business. Kopu told off his people into divisions, and placing me in front of himself, at the end of the first division, we crept forward. Thick scrub, rocks, a road like a stone gutter, surely they will not let us slip through. We rose the ascent; some fifteen or twenty men in front of us caught the gleam of waters, when all speculation was lost in the sharp crack of first one, then twenty rifles, shouts of 'Pai Marire,' 'Kua Horo,' 'Ko Kiri,' 'Ko Kiria,' and a very babel of sounds, magnified by the echoing rocks into a perfect roar, 'Seize the canoes,' 'Stop firing,' 'Who's to pass through that infernal cross fire?' As well talk to the dead, nothing but shout and fire; the Hauhaus were in full retreat, some through the bush, others to the cliffs amongst trees for shelter, some for the canoes, and I could not but admire the steady way in which two canoes paddled swiftly away, keeping close in shore with the bullets dropping all around them. I sat down on a flat rock and perseveringly potted away at them as long as they were within range. Half an hour brought the firing and pursuit pretty well to an end. One fellow of the enemy was in the act of firing. 'Don't fire lest you be killed,' I cried. The man hesitated, a fine strapping fellow about twenty years of age, with a handsome dogskin mat on his shoulders. 'Give up your gun and pouch,' said his captors, and seeing resistance hopeless and trusting to find mercy, he lowered his piece and handed it over, but soon four bayonets were plunged in his breast. Disgusted and sick I turned away, but more was to happen. Presently a party appeared on the rocky shore of the lake driving a prisoner before them, a vigorous old man completely tatooed. 'Who are you?' 'I am Te Rawhe, spare me. I am wounded(a ball had laid open his cheek). I will be your slave. I am the chief of this settlement.' I looked anxiously in the face of his captors; he was in the hands of Hapimana, a brother of Ihaka, who had been killed. Calling Kopu aside. 'Spare him,' I said. 'Look at Hapimana,' he answered, 'it can't be done.' For the present he was safe, and clung with trembling hand to the cloak of Hapurona, an old chief, into whose charge he was committed, thinking (vain trust) that there must needs be sympathy between grey hairs. To close a painful scene, after delaying an hour and a half, conversing quietly with him, asking him questions, all of which he answered—taking a wretched haversack from his neck and dividing the bit of native prepared tobacco amongst them, in no way showing what their real intentions were—a party of five or six, with Kopu at their head, went up to him 'Come,' they said, and struggling painfully, clutching at his keeper, the old man, who repulsed him, they dragged him away, and murdered him with seventy wounds.

## SUBMISSION OF WILLIAM THOMPSON.

An official telegram from Hamilton was received in town on Wednesday, intimating that William Thompson had had an interview with his Excellency the Governor, and had consented to accompany him to Wellington. They will proceed immediately by the west coast, in H.M.S. Eclipse, lying in Kawhia harbour, with the Ahuriri, waiting the Governor's orders.

We never for a moment doubted that William Thompson would meet his Excellency, notwithstanding the contrary rumours. In fact, looking at the position in which Thompson stood with regard to confiscation, it was his best policy to submit with a good grace. If he had declined to meet the Governor in Waikato, after refusing to meet him at Tauranga, and inviting him to come to Waikato for the purpose of an interview, Thompson would have been guilty of gross contempt. His expressions of friendship might have been very well doubted; and certainly he would not hereafter have had any claim to consideration on personal grounds. Now, as Thompson has lost but little, comparatively speaking, in the confiscated blocks, and as he has very large private interests at Tauranga and on the Upper Thames, his policy was clearly that of submission, when he found that he could fight no longer. We have no doubt whatever that very large concessions will be made to Thompson. We don't say anything as to the policy of these concessions, because anything like a policy for establishing law and order, and ameliorating the condition of the natives, has not been dreamt of by our politicians for some time past. But one thing is certain, that whatever concessions may be made to the King-maker will have little effect on the great body of the natives. It may, and we hope will, detach him from the King party, and by so much weaken its strength. If the same thing can be successfully done with Pehi, and other chiefs in the South and West, the King party will be still further weakened; and so on, the work of "digging round the King," till he is uprooted, may progress. But this is a work of time, and money, and patience; and meanwhile the Imperial troops will be all withdrawn, and the King, though weakened, is strong, and the colony is low in funds and worse in credit; and Rewi and his followers may take the field again, to make a last effort to assert the supremacy of the Maori race by force of arms. We ask—"And what then?" Meanwhile, it is quite as likely that several of the native chiefs, having large landed estates, will follow William Thompson's example, and submit in such a way as to retain their prestige amongst their own people, and secure the substantial benefits that are certain to accrue to them from establishing friendly relations with the Government. Who knows but that the result will be that we shall have, before long, a huge "flour and sugar" department in the Colonial Government? More unlikely things have come to pass within the memory of living man. One thing is quite certain, however, that the colony has sustained ten times a greater loss in the death of William Naylor than it has gained by Thompson's submission. The one was a chief of military reputation and great sagacity, who refused the Kingship as successor to Potatau. He was stanch and honest, and kept a large section of the natives quiet. The other was a plotting intriguer, without warlike qualities, and possessing less influence than many less prominent men amongst the tribes. His dealings with us, since he assumed the lead in native politics, have been anything but straightforward or conciliatory; and we think he is too diplomatic ever to do anything which would prejudice himself in the eyes of the native race, or make any concessions to the Government which he could avoid. We are aware that personally his influence with the natives for evil might be, were he to exert it, quite another thing. The natives are thoroughly demoralised, and their only chance now is in peace and conformity to the usages of civilised life. That they are likely to do so we do not imagine; that William Thompson's submission will influence them in that direction we do not suppose. At all events the friendly relations subsisting between William Thompson and Sir George Grey are not without significance; and we sincerely trust that nothing but unmixed good will come of it.—*Daily Southern Cross*, 5th May.

## THOMPSON REFUSES TO GO TO WELLINGTON.

The Governor left Hamilton on Wednesday last for Raglan, to embark for Wellington, but failed to induce Thompson to accompany him—indeed, it is clear that there is nothing further from the thoughts of that wily chief. Te Ua and Te Heuheu accompanied the Governor to Hamilton, and of course returned with him to Raglan; but the effect of their presence was lost by the rebels refusing to see the Governor. Two Waikato chiefs, Takerei te Rau and Te Aho, accompanied the Governor back to Raglan.

Of the conversation between the Governor and Thompson we are unable to give any report through European sources. A native, who has had access to a good source of information, gives us the following:—"The Governor asked Thompson to go on with him to Wellington, and Thompson replied, 'I will think of the matter; and, perhaps, I will follow on.' Thompson, and the party of his tribe who had come with him to Kirikiriroa (Hamilton) said to the Governor, 'Is it true what we have heard, that you are going to make war at Kawhia, Waikato, and the Thames?' The Governor replied that it was not his intention to make war at those places. The Governor did not consent to the Maories fighting, but he consented that they should dig kauri gum. He consented that they should dig on confiscated territory. Thompson said he did not wish to fight; that he was living quietly, and desired to remain so. Topaia (the Princess Sophia) wrote a note to the Governor, asking for some medicine. The Governor sent some. Rewi and Matutaera do not intend to pay the slightest regard to any assurances the Governor may make, because he has so often broken his word to them. They hold out in consequence of the confiscation. Thompson will not go to Wellington. He knows his position too well to move off there. He would then be called by the Maoris the Governor's dog. If he were to follow the Governor, he would be as bad as Te Ua, who is taken about as a captive. The tribes would look upon Thompson as a *tangata maminga*. [Our informant rendered maminga as 'too much gammon.'] In saying that perhaps he would follow, Thompson was merely making an evasive reply, instead of giving a flat denial."

When Thompson asked the Governor if he was going to make war at Kawhia, Waikato, and the Thames, he must have been fishing for information, or poking fun at the Governor, for he knows quite well that there is now no means of making war at those places, if the Governor were willing. The Governor seems to have given leave to the natives to dig gum on the confiscated land, which is rather a dangerous concession, as the digging of gum for a while gives, according to the native idea, a right of ownership. The natives are also likely to come into collision with the military settlers. It is noticeable that although Rewi and Matutaera fled to the bush and would not see the Governor, they were near enough to get the Princess Sophia (who is with them) to write for some medicine, which the Governor sent from the medical chest of the Eclipse.

The Governor's visit to Kawhia has thus ended in utter failure. That portion of the natives yet in arms have refused to see him, and Thompson's position is not altered in the slightest.—*Ibid.*

# MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy | £161 | 10 | 0 |
| Rum | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| Perfumed spirits | 6 | 19 | 5 |
| Wine | 59 | 8 | 0 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 145 | 12 | 6 |
| Cigars | 21 | 7 | 6 |
| Tea | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| Ad valorem | 171 | 0 | 6 |
| Pilotage | 19 | 15 | 4 |
| Dues | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Package charge | 110 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | £855 | 1 | 9 |

The arrival of the Balclutha at Adelaide with the English mail per Ellora has placed us in possession of news to the 18th of April. The commercial news is important, and on the whole satisfactory. The following is the substance of our telegrams:—The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. The English funds are not so firm. Consols on the 28th of March were quoted at 86⅝ to ⅞, but on the 18th of April they had fallen to 86. New South Wales Government Debentures, due in 1871 to 1876, are quoted at 90 to 95.

The Bank of Australasia has declared a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

The London wool sales closed on the 24th March, and prices ruled from 1d. to 2d. advance on November rates. The number of bales catalogued was 85,281 bales. Sydney fleece, middling, scoured, and faulty, are said to have sold at a great advance,

The tallow market was firm up to the 22nd March, when a decline took place, and prices closed 1s. lower. PYC, on the spot, 50s.; Australian good beef, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; inferior, 41s.

Hides are firmer, and have improved about ½d. per lb. Leather is in request, at full rates.

Horns are 5s. dearer, and bones have also advanced in price.

There has been a good business doing in copper at lower rates. Burra Burra, £94.

In spirits, business has been inactive. Rum is 2d. per gallon lower.

Sugars have declined 1s. to 1s. 6d. Stocks are 17,000 tons less than last year. Manila clayed, 36s. 6d.; Mauritius, low to fine brown, 26s. to 37s.; middling to fine crystallised, 36s. to 45s.

The exports from the United Kingdom to Sydney show a decrease of £57,759, the total declared value of the cargoes for the month being £157,038.

The W. A. Farnsworth arrived to-day from San Francisco with 7577 bags of wheat.

We have papers from San Francisco to the 18th March. From the *Daily Alta California* of the 15th we take the following:—

The late rains this year are more advantageous than those of December in the previous year. In the year 1860 there were copious rains in May and June, there having been light ones in January and February. The supply of crops will undoubtedly be abundant, and may rule at such prices as will reopen a considerable trade with Great Britain. The crops of Europe and England, it is well known, run in cycles, of which good and bad alternate. The last three have been comparatively good, and prices have ruled too low to attract much breadstuffs from the United States. The chances are that the coming year may evince more demand, and California be in a condition to supply a considerable quantity. The Southern States being restored, and become more productive in respect of their regular staples, will require a considerable supply of breadstuffs, and this will draw largely upon the surplus of the West, thus diminishing the quantity that may be spared for European use. England last year purchased 20,000,000 sacks of wheat. In a succession of years the quantity of wheat and flour sent from the United States to Great Britain, with the English average price per quarter, was as follows:—

| | Cwts. | | Cwts. | Price of wheat in England. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1858 ...... | 4,752,785 | 1862 ...... | 21,765,087 | 61 11 |
| 1859 ...... | 430,504 | 1863 ...... | 11,869,175 | 47 10 |
| 1860 ...... | 9,315,125 | 1864 ...... | 10,077,491 | 40 2 |
| 1861 ...... | 15,610,472 | 1865 ...... | 1,253,057 | 38 7 |

The immense exports of 1861 and 1862 represent the quantities suddenly turned from Southern markets by the closing of the Mississippi, and which were sent across by rail to find sale abroad. The low prices abroad and diminished production at home caused the trade to shrink up, and in the last year the Southern markets have been partially reopened. The price in England now is 46s 1d, and rising.

The exports this week have been 35,706 quarter-sacks flour; 58,602 sacks wheat; 9760 sacks barley; 5265 sacks oats. The markets during the week have been generally dull, but towards the close there was more movement both in flour and wheat. The price of the former was unchanged. The prices of grain are rather in favour of the buyer. Hay was 1 dollar lower. Onions ¼ to ½ cent lower. Corn was weaker; there were sales at 1 dollar 45 cents to 1 dollar 50 cents. In wool, hides, and tallow we note no transactions.

The same journal gives the following report of the markets:—

Building Materials—Are in active request, more especially for Redwood descriptions, both for home consumption and export to Mexico. We quote the rates of manufacturers to city dealers, from wharf, as follows:—Puget Sound rough, at 20 dollars; ditto dressed, at 30 dollars; Redwood rough, at 22 dollars 50 cents; ditto dressed, at 32 dollars 50 cents; and refused ditto, at 28 dollars 50 cents per 1000. Laths in cargo parcels sell at 3 dollars, and shingles at 3 dollars to 4 dollars per 1000.

Flour—In fair demand at quotations. We quote Golden Age, Golden Gate, Pioneer, Genessee, and City Mills at 7 dollars for extra, in quarter-sacks; Commercial, in quarter-sacks, at 7 dollars; Clinton, Napa, and Suisun, at 7 dollars; Orange and Vineyard, at 7 dollars for quarter and 6 dollars 75 cents for half sacks; same brands, superfine, in half and quarter sacks, at 6 dollars 25 cents to 6 dollars 75 cents per barrel; Alviso, at 7 dollars 25 cents for extra in quarter-sacks, and 7 dollars for family in ditto per barrel.

Wheat.—Sales of 665 sacks at 2 dollars 5 cents, and 300 ditto, choice at 2 dollars 15 cents per 100 lbs. Quotable at 2 dollars to 2 dollars 17½ cents per 100 lbs.

Barley.—Sale of 300 sacks choice feed at 1 dollar per 100 lbs. Quotable at 95 cents to 1 dollar 5 cents.

Oats.—Quotable at 1 dollar 95 cents to 2 dollars 12½ cents per 100 lbs.

Hay.—Sales of cargo parcels at 10 dollars to 17 dollars per ton.

The Atlantic had sailed for Sydney with 5205 sacks of wheat, 40 quarter-sacks of flour, and 850 sacks of bran; and the Zulette, for Melbourne, with 4057 sacks of barley, 3675 sacks of oats, and 10,537 sacks of wheat.

Our dates from Melbourne are to the 10th instant. The *Argus* says:—

In the import markets business has been most inanimate, all speculative feeling having in the meantime died out. Transactions throughout the day have partaken more of a retail character than for some time past. Breadstuffs still maintain a quiet aspect. No sales have been effected except for trade requirements, at £17 to £17 10s. for Adelaide country and town brands, and £15 10s for Victorian. Californian is disposed of at £16, and for Chilian £14 10s is wanted. Californian wheat, in small parcels, has been sold at 7s. Several parcels of barley, to the extent of 8000 bushels, from the various shipments now landing, have changed hands at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d, a great portion being in bond, and for export. A sale previously reported is said to have fallen through, in consequence of the drawback not being allowed to the customer. Oats are decidedly firmer, though we cannot yet quote any actual alteration in our former range of prices, 4s 9d to 5s, according to quality. Sales of a few thousand bushels have been effected at those figures. Maize is steady at 5s 3d to 5s 4d. In kerosene operations continue on a moderate scale; several small parcels have been disposed of at 5s 1½d and 5s 3d. Sales of white herrings, in half-barrels, are reported at 34s to 35s. In teas, a more general desire to do business has been evinced, and transactions have been numerous, though not very extensive, with the exception of a line of 400 and a line of 300 half-chests of good common congous, which changed hands at 1s 7d and 1s 7½d in bond, in anticipation of favourable advices by the mail. Two parcels of ordinary to medium congous have also found buyers at 1s 5d and 1s 8d in bond. 1865 hops have been sold at 1s 10d in bond. A shipment of 150 cases of Hennessy's brandy was placed at 28s 6d. In candles, we hear of little doing, as at the extreme prices now ruling the trade purchase very cautiously: some 200 boxes have been quitted at 1s 6d, duty paid. Sales of larger parcels are said to be pending. Rice is sought after for trade purposes. For a parcel of 25 tons for export, £22 in bond was realised. Dressed Java rice has been sold at £25 10s. The auction sales have been unimportant. 42 half-tierces Virginian twist tobacco realised 9½d to 1s 9½d for faulty, and 5¾d for badly damaged.

We have Launceston papers to the 8th instant. Of the state of the corn market the *Examiner* reports as follows:—

Business has been very quiet throughout the day. Prices remain as last given. Wheat, nominally 5s 6d; oats, 3s 8d; flour, £13 5s to £13 10s; bran, 1s, without bags; Ritchie's oatmeal, £28 to £30; butter, good potted, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; hay, £4 15s; good potatoes, £4; bacon and hams dried, 1s 7d to 1s 8d.

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## TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

*(From the Saturday Review, March 3.)*

The short debate of last Monday on public taxation and expenditure was not uninstructive, although it had no practical bearing. Mr. White, who is returned by the servants and artisans of the Brighton Railway Company, is probably a typical representative of the working-man. It is his natural business to assert that a House of Commons chosen by a restricted suffrage is extravagant in outlay and unjust in the apportionment of burdens. Of his statistics it is sufficient to say that he contrasted the gross revenue of some years with the net revenue of others. The former annual expenditure of £51,000,000 was exclusive of the cost of collection, which has now, for a considerable time, appeared on both sides of the account. A scrupulous economist who forgets to mention an item of nearly £6,000,000 may be supposed to appeal deliberately to prejudice rather than to the judgment of his audience. As Mr. Laing accurately stated, the expenditure has risen in thirteen years from £51,000,000 to £61,000,000, or 20 per cent. During the same interval, the increase in France has been 50 per cent.; in Belgium, 20 per cent.; and in Holland 26 per cent.; although small neutral States are exempt from many sources of expense which unavoidably arise in England. Austria, and even Prussia, have also largely added to their expenditure; and in the United States the increase is not less than 800 per cent. In England, as in other countries, the additional outlay is principally applied to warlike purposes. Since 1851, the navy has been entirely reconstructed on a far more costly scale; and the lessons of the Crimean war have not been wholly neglected in the organisation and administration of the army. Moreover, almost all articles have increased in price, and it has been found absolutely necessary to make further provision for the comfort of soldiers. A Government which had asked in 1866 only for the revenue of 1852 would have been guilty of gross dereliction of duty. On the question whether any part of the additional £10,000,000 might have been saved, Mr. White throws no light whatever. Sir Stafford Northcote drew a sound distinction between prodigality and waste. A man commits foolish extravagance if he hunts and gives splendid dinners out of a narrow income. On the other hand, if he pays more than the due price for his horses or his wine, he is, so far, not extravagant, but wasteful. There is a general impression that in the navy, and perhaps in the army, greater results might be produced by the large sums which are granted for the services. Mr. White, however, objects, not to mismanagement of details, but to the policy of maintaining great armaments. The majority of the House of Commons probably holds that the military establishment of England inspires foreign Powers with too little respect, rather than too much. A sincere belief in Mr. White's doctrines, combined with earnest patriotism, would point directly to a formidable and unexpected conclusion.

The proportional cost of the French army of 400,000 men is less than half that of the English army of about 150,000. Mr. Marsh, who drew the comparison, need not have sought far for the obvious explanation. France saves taxes in money by taxing the population in kind. The pay of a French soldier is determined by his necessary wants, while it is requisite to offer an English recruit enough to tempt him to enlist. For the same reason, modified by a higher rate of wages, the cost of an American soldier is again double the English outlay. Continental Governments have established conscription as a fundamental law. In France, exemption from service is purchased at present at £100, and the price may be raised, at the pleasure of the Government, as soon as it seems expedient to offer higher bounties to re-enlisting veterans. An occasional demand of £100 from a tradesman's family would perhaps be equivalent to the process of doubling his taxes for ten years. The poorer classes pay in person, and the compulsory absence of a young man from home and from his ordinary occupations, from eighteen to twenty-three or twenty-five, would represent a considerable sum in money or money's worth. Every Prussian, without exception, is obliged to serve at least one year in the line, and for all except a few specified classes the term is double or treble. For several years afterwards the discharged soldier is enrolled in the reserve, with liability to be called out in the event of war. With the exception of an insignificant residue, the vast accumulation of babble at home and abroad about the decline of English power may be reduced to this single and vital difference between insular and Continental institutions. The active force of England is relatively smaller, as long as it consists of an army of volunteers. There are some advantages in a conscription, especially inasmuch as it makes an army more morally respectable and more readily respected. In military efficiency conscripts are inferior to recruits, but the facility and cheapness of raising large forces abundantly compensates for any want of professional spirit. The Emperor of the French can place 600,000 men in the field in six weeks, while the English Government would find it difficult to concentrate 50,000 men at any point in the United Kingdom. If, however, public opinion favoured such a measure, the English army might be doubled with no considerable increase of expense. The Army Estimates, on their present scale, are the price of exemption from liability to personal service. It is by no means impossible that, if democracy hereafter prevails in England, conscription will be one of its results; but those who think with Mr. White are not at present anxious to double the standing army, and, as a probable consequence, to revive the spirit of military enterprise and aggression. As long as the country relies on an army of volunteers, which becomes every day more and more difficult to recruit, it will be necessary both to provide large sums for military purposes and to acknowledge an unavoidable inability to cope on the Continent with the great military Powers. An invasion of Great Britain or Ireland would instantly remove the difficulty: for if, in such a case, volunteers were not forthcoming, Parliament and the country would unanimously impose a temporary conscription. The Americans only adopted compulsory service as the last resort; but the necessity was avoided by the payment of bounties, which at the close of the war averaged £300 for every recruit. Enormous expense or universal hardship are the alternative conditions on which a State enjoys the luxury of a great standing army.

Mr. Laing supplied the place of Mr. Gladstone, by giving an exhaustive answer to Mr. White's numerous fallacies. When all parties are agreed on the expediency of taxing gin and tobacco, it is idle to inquire whether the burden falls unduly on the classes which are the principal consumers of those luxuries. No system of customs or excise can be directed exclusively or principally against the rich. To insure a large return from commodities used only by a small part of the population it would be necessary, not only to levy an enormous percentage, but to enforce consumption. If claret cost two guineas a bottle it would not be imported, whereas cheap liquids taxed at a high proportional rate still remain cheap enough for millions of purchasers. Mr. White would probably decline to substitute for the spirit duties either a tax on small houses or an addition to the income-tax. The humbler classes have received by far the largest part of the benefits which have been derived from modern readjustments of taxation, and through a fortunate combination of circumstances their wages have risen while articles of consumption have been successively cheapened. The English system of taxation may perhaps not conform to the standard of absolute justice; but it is the most equitable and the least burdensome, in proportion to its amount, which at present exists in the world. There is no force in the suggestion, originally propounded by Mr. Cobden, that remissions of duties are delusive as long as the total revenue is the same. The same receipt from 100,000,000 or from 50,000,000 lbs. of tea is not the same in proportion to the ability of the taxpayer. In one case the Government may be assumed to have taken for itself half the tea, or its equivalent in money, while the proportion is now reduced to a quarter. The same proposition is even more obviously true when it is applied to an elastic tax upon income.

If Mr. White failed to establish the conclusions which he undertook to support, he enjoyed the consolation of a little personal triumph over Mr. Gladstone. It could not be denied that, both in and out of office, Mr. Gladstone had often used language which attributed extravagance to Parliament and to the Government. In 1857 he was conducting an opposition to the Government which he had lately quitted, with an indiscriminate vehemence and personal bitterness which have rarely been equalled. Some portion of the great expenditure of subsequent years was caused by the unseasonable reduction which Mr. Gladstone and his allies forced upon Lord Palmerston; and Mr. Laing, who supported the diminution of establishments in 1858, candidly confesses his mistake. When Mr. Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1859, he was still not inclined to support too cordially the warlike preparations which Lord Palmerston, with the almost unanimous approval of the country, considered indispensable. On many occasions he taunted with extravagance the Parliament which could not vote sixpence except on his own proposal; and even at his late election for South Lancashire he referred in ambiguous terms to the excessive establishments for which he was officially responsible. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was the second person in the Government, may now be considered the first; and there is, therefore, little danger that he will sneer at himself. Except for the purpose of adorning sound moral precepts with conspicuous illustrations, there is no use in proving that Mr. Gladstone has sometimes employed imprudent language. No policy could be so expensive in its consequences as a large reduction of the army and the navy. If any statesman desires to maintain the greatness of England at a smaller expense, he had better propose a conscription.

## AN OLD SAYING REVERSED.

*(From the Daily Telegraph, January 31.)*

It is recorded that Queen Elizabeth, receiving upon a solemn occasion a deputation of eighteen tailors, addressed them with the contemptuous salutation of "Good morning, gentlemen both!" If the possibility of an interview between Queen Victoria and President Andrew Johnson were at this moment conceivable, her Majesty might not inappropriately reverse her illustrious predecessor's salutation, and regard the brawny statesman of America as embodying in his own person the strength of nine men, rather than as representing that infinitesimal fraction of humanity which is believed to inhabit the physical frame of the ordinary tailor. There is no element of political calculation which so baffles and bewilders the wisest among us, as our incapacity to estimate at their right value the actions and utterances of an obscure individual, and thence to gauge his true calibre as a statesman when thrown suddenly to the surface of a mighty nation. It was said of one of the Roman emperors, who failed to realise the favourable auguries which greeted his assumption of the imperial purple, that by universal consent he would have been deemed worthy of ruling had he not ruled. There can be little doubt that if, in the sixth or eighth year of their respective reigns, either Henry VIII., or Charles I. had been snatched away by death, we should even yet be reading heartbreaking lamentations over the loss which England had sustained by the untimely fate of two monarchs of the fairest promise. Yet, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Froude, the thirty-seven years of Henry VIII. will for ever be regarded as the reign of a monster in whose composition lust and cruelty were the principal ingredients; and the early promise of Charles I. ripened into a maturity of tyranny and dissimulation which bathed his country in blood, and brought his own head to the block. Not without sagacious and reasonable distrust does the philosophical reader of history receive the anticipations of beneficent rule with which the boyish virtues of Edward VI. have inspired historians. In our blind and hasty presumption, we love to seize upon an isolated trait that is known to us in the character of a boy or of a man, and thence to infer that we can build him up in his entirety as he is, or was, or will be. It was against such hastiness of generalisation that the widow of the great Duke of Marlborough appealed, when, in the vindication of herself, which she published two years before her death, she protested against those "who form to themselves characters of conspicuous persons upon slight and idle reports, and then make such characters the rule by which they admit or reject whatever they afterwards hear concerning them." Let those among us who at this moment are acquainted only with two or three isolated traits of Governor Eyre, and are thence striving to make out that he is, on the one hand an angel, or on the other hand a devil, take warning against hasty and imperfect generalisations, which have so often led us and our forefathers into cruel error and injustice.

The lesson on the proneness of mankind to build up large ideal fabrics from a foundation of half a dozen specimen bricks which are already in their possession, is enforced by our experience of the two remarkable individuals who at this moment preside over the destinies of the United States and of France. No one is now ignorant that if the singular reserve of silent power, which is the substratum of Napoleon III.'s character and influence, had been known to be in his possession in 1848, his election as President of the French Republic would have been an impossibility. His supporters thought that in advancing him they were dealing with a lounger whose weakness made him harmless, and who would be valuable as possessing the magic name of Napoleon. But it was not long before they learnt how little they knew with whom they were dealing. Kicking down the ladder by which he had mounted, Louis Napoleon at one bound made himself Autocrat of France, and revealed himself to the astonished gaze of Europe as the most daring, far-sighted, and comprehensive statesman whom, with one mighty exception, France has ever known. Similarly, if it had been foreseen that there was at the bottom of Andrew Johnson's character the strength of will and iron inflexibility of purpose which he has latterly shown, it is needless to point out that he would never have filled the chair from which, upon the death of Abraham Lincoln, he leapt at one bound into a position that kings and kaisers might envy for its splendour, while they trembled at its responsibilities. Born in utter obscurity and humble poverty, deprived at ten years old of a father's support, left with an aged mother dependent upon him, thrown upon his own resources in earliest childhood, ignorant of the alphabet until he had reached his seventeenth year, unable to write until tutored by his wife, whom he married when in his twenty-fifth year, bound over as apprentice to a tailor before he had acquired the rudiments of knowledge, Andrew Johnson affords another of those noble examples which are pregnant with encouragement to the humblest and poorest among us. Let there be in any boy an indomitable desire to learn, and neither poverty nor obscurity will avail to keep him back. Step by step Andrew Johnson has mounted, until at last he has reached a pinnacle for which, by the rough and masculine discipline of hardship and adversity, he has, according to the mysterious shapings of Providence, been wonderfully fitted. Elected alderman of a little village in Tennessee, next mayor of the same village, then sent as member to the State Legislature, successively appointed member of Congress to Washington, Governor of his own State, and member of that once illustrious body the United States Senate, he was there made Vice-President, to step thence into the Imperial chair of President of the United States; and in all these stages of his career, Andrew Johnson has shown us how, to men of his type, obstacles become stepping-stones, and difficulties become assistances.

It is refreshing to compare the brawn and muscle of such a mind as Andrew Johnson's with the effete and enervated scholasticism of a pedant like Charles Sumner. It is like breathing the fresh ocean breeze on Flamborough or Beechy Head, and comparing it with the sickly aroma of incense exhaled by an Italian cathedral. Andrew Johnson has thought out his experiences from the teachings of life. Charles Sumner gains his statesmanship from the pages of Burke, and enforces his arguments, like Mr. Lowe, by the logic of all the philosophers who have ever written upon human politics. Nothing is more striking to men who are thoroughly familiar with American affairs than the ignorance manifested by Southern politicians of the North, and by Northern politicians of the South. Probably Charles Sumner was never in his life at Charleston, Mobile, or New Orleans; and we know that Mr. Calhoun's only journeys were from South Carolina to Washington, and from Washington to South Carolina. It is a happy circumstance for the future of the United States that the President to whom what, in our light language, we call "accident" has entrusted the helm of State, has a wider knowledge of his own country than falls to the lot of many of his brother politicians. We in England, whose whole area, with Wales, Ireland, and Scotland added, might be set down in Virginia or Georgia without covering their surface, or if placed in mighty Texas, would only be a speck in its centre, can form little conception of the dwarfing effects which the immensity of America produces upon the minds of her statesmen. The representatives of icebound, manufacturing, granite-yielding New England come to Washington to enforce the legislation which their soil, their temperature, and the density of their population, demand; nor does it ever occur to their memory that Florida, which stretches out her toe until it well-nigh touches the Tropic of Cancer, that Louisiana, and their fair semi-tropical sisters are members of a common confederation with Massachusetts and Connecticut; or that the legislation of Washington should fit the huge dimensions of a country which, from north to south and from east to west, stretches over thousands of miles. By reason of the central situation of Tennessee, as at once a Border and a Western State, Andrew Johnson has been taught what are just claims of the South and West, while his loyalty to the Union has inseparably identified him with the interest of the North. Born a Southerner, Andrew Johnson made himself eminent among pro-slavery democrats, until he saw that slavery and Union were no longer compatible. Preferring the integrity of the nation to the continuance of an institution which kept millions of men in bondage, he threw himself into the ranks of those democrats, and fought his way to the top. Glorying in the many points of resemblance between himself and his great prototype, Andrew Jackson, he is as little likely to be guided and manipulated by soft and silky politicians as "Old Hickory" in 1832. That the task which lies before him is vaster than any that has yet been entrusted to a living politician, we might gather even from the very latest intelligence, which reports the ugly questions arising in Congress, and the complex intrigues of baffled factions. In the earnest hope that reckless opposition will not drive Andrew Johnson to seek in a foreign quarrel immunity from Republican interference in his domestic policy, we hail the strength and tenacity of his character as omens of the happiest augury, not only for the Re-United States, but also for the whole family of man.

## THE VOLUNTEERS TURNED POLITICIANS.

*(From the United Service Gazette, February 24.)*

We have more than once warned the Government of the danger of establishing in the country a vast military organisation, which it would be impossible to control by the full force of the Mutiny Act and the Queen's Regulations. The strength which is given by arms and discipline is a very tempting acquisition, and although its presence may be quite harmless in periods of tranquillity, it would not be in human nature if it were not brought to bear in times of political excitement, and when the end is so eagerly sought after as to prevent the means from being too carefully weighed or fastidiously selected. We have a strong confirmation of the justice of our apprehension in certain proceedings connected with the late general election, in which we do not know which most to admire, the readiness with which the Volunteer organisation was made available for the purpose of the moment, the illiberality with which a "Liberal" magnate sought to crush all civilian demonstrations in his Volunteers, or the attempted injustice of the War Office in refusing to the intended victim any information as to the result of his secret trial.

It appears that the Hon. F. W. F. Berkeley, the unsuccessful candidate for Cheltenham at the last general election, is also Colonel of the Cotswold Volunteer Rifles. During the contest one of the Captains (Packenham) made himself conspicuous amongst his opponents; but here it is better to let the offended Colonel tell his own story. In his letter of complaint to the War Office, written subsequent to the election, he accuses Captain Packenham of having formed a body of "Conservative" Volunteers, recruited mainly from the Cotswold Rifles, and of himself becoming President of that exceedingly novel and thoroughly constitutional organization. According to Colonel Berkeley, Captain Packenham having formed his club, "marched with Serjeant Shirer through the streets of Cheltenham, at the head of a number of their young men and a mob of 150 or 200 persons, who went shouting 'Schreiber for ever!'"—said Schreiber being the present sitting member. They behaved very much as people generally do at a contested election, and Colonel Berkeley himself was "personally insulted in the public streets by about fifty of these men, who were being marched in two ranks through the streets." On the day before the nomination the "Conservative Volunteers" met at the Royal Hotel, and Captain Packenham marched with them to the hustings, with Mr. Schreiber's party. Subsequently Captain Packenham shook his fist dreadfully at his drill-serjeant, uttered unheard-of threats at that doomed individual, and subsequently attempted to make him drink the waters of Lethe in the shape of some excellent whisky, with other sensational incidents, all of which are duly reported by Colonel Berkeley to the War Office.

The usual game of circumlocution now begins, and is carried on with great spirit. Lord De Grey writes to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Lord-Lieutenant through his clerk writes to Captain Packenham, and a Court of Inquiry is appointed to inquire into Colonel Berkeley's charges. The Court sits, investigates, and decides; but, strange to say, the person on whose conduct it had been sitting in judgment is refused all information as to its decision. As it happens, the decision was favourable to him, but had it been otherwise, we imagine the reluctance to disclose would not have been quite so perceptible. Lord De Grey writes oracularly to Captain Packenham to inform him that he "quite concurs with the decision of the Court," but is as dark as midnight touching the decision itself. Captain Packenham, puzzled as to whether he is to be cashiered, or tried for high treason, or held liable to the terrible writ of *præmunire*, or anything else equally dreadful, cries out for information. "What have I done?" and "What is to be done to me?" is the burthen of his song, but he is singing to deaf adders. "Ridderford, Clerk to the Lieutenancy," says the inquiry was private and strictly confidential; he "knows nothing about it," and would of course have been equally oblivious if the Court had ordered Captain Packenham to be hanged. But Captain Packenham is like the deserter under the manipulations of the drummer—"hit him high, hit low, he is never satisfied." He writes to his Lieutenant-Colonel (Noel), Lieutenant-Colonel Noel throws the blame on the Lord-Lieutenant, and it is not until at last Captain Packenham threatens the War Office, not without some vague hints of a Parliamentary inquiry "looming in the future," that the finding of the Court of Inquiry is permitted to see the light. Of this it is enough to say that it is favourable to the prisoner, we suppose we must call him, on all the counts. The Court ... that a political society or club had been established called the Conservative or Young Conservative Volunteers, that Captain Packenham became a member and president of that society, but was not concerned in originating it. Many of the inhabitants of Cheltenham, however, were misled by the title, and "seemed to have identified them with the Rifle Volunteers." The Court decided that when Captain Packenham marched with the Volunteers through the streets of Cheltenham, he was then only in his private capacity, there was no kind of military organisation, and he was in no way connected with the party who insulted Colonel Berkeley. After some further observations the Court concludes by recording its opinion that there was no political organisation whatever in Cheltenham in connection with the Volunteer service.

The further correspondence, which we have not space to quote at any length, does not, in our judgment, tell favourably for Colonel Berkeley. It appears that in opening the case he said, "If Captain Packenham could disprove the charges, he should be most happy to apologise to him." Captain Packenham did disprove the charges, or somebody disproved them for him, and very naturally calls upon the Colonel for the promised apology. But Colonel Berkeley was inexorable. He absolutely declines any apology, virtually asserts the truth of his original charges, and leaves Captain Packenham to take what course he pleases in further prosecuting the matter. As the matter stands between Colonel Berkeley and Captain Packenham, the former seems to us to have been decidedly in the wrong. He should not have made the charges in the first instance, but have let the excitement of a contested election expire with the cause which had created it. But having made the charges and these charges having been disproved to the satisfaction of a Court of Inquiry, which never leans too much to the side of the subordinate officer, he should have frankly and freely made the apology he had promised, and thus restored harmony to what must now be a very disunited corps.

But state the matter how we may, it is clear that the Volunteer organization has been brought to bear, either really or presumably, on the fortunes of a contested election, and this was exactly what was most inimical to the spirit of the British Constitution. Except when actual riot takes place, our regular soldiers are not allowed to show the tips of their noses at a hustings or within a mile of it, whilst here we have the Volunteers marching in bands of forty, in "two ranks," down the streets of Cheltenham, and giving the inhabitants the idea that they had taken sides in the election in their corporate and military capacity. It is a very dangerous symptom, and we can very well understand the anxiety of the Court of Inquiry to deny its reality. It is the "small end of the wedge," and there might come a time of still greater excitement, when that wedge would be driven home. The Volunteers and their friends boast that they are 150,000, and a hundred and fifty thousand armed men would be a very ugly element in the boiling cauldron of political strife. Within almost living experience Grattan coerced the Irish Parliament and Government, by boasting of the numbers and organisation of *his* Volunteers, and what has been done once may be done again. Bad examples are long remembered, and are very catching, and should we not rub our eyes, if some fine day a more than commonly energetic member of Parliament should come down to the House, and if his demands were refused, should thump his hand on the table—as Grattan did—and say, "I have a hundred and fifty thousand armed men ready to support my demands?" Soldiers are things too serious to be played with. They must be either a reality or nothing. They must be separated from the community, properly organised, sternly disciplined; if you once allow them to dabble in politics, you bring an illegitimate force to bear against popular opinion, and you create an army which is sure to be dangerous to everybody except the enemies of the country.

The Emperor Napoleon's stables, at this time (February 24th), contain 350 horses, and employ 280 regular men.

## BOYS.

*(From the London Review, February 24.)*

"Maxima debetur pueris reverentia"—boys must be treated with the profoundest respect—says Juvenal, who knew as well as most men how naughty boys could be. We will try and not break through his good maxim, though we must be candid about some of the peculiarities of boyishness. When it was announced to Mr. Caxton that he was the undoubted father of a boy, he set himself down in true earnestness to define what a boy was. He could think of it only as the younger form of a man—"man, a male combination of gases; boy, a young male combination of gases," and so on. He did not come to a very satisfactory decision; nor shall we pretend to do what Mr. Caxton found impracticable. Indeed, there are three distinct points of view from which to regard that young male combination, and each of those views would suggest a fresh definition.

There is the boy as beheld by the poet or philosopher, the boy as he appears to the painter, and the boy as he is seen by the everyday people in the world. The boy of the poet and philosopher must always be spelt with a capital B, so as to distinguish the idea conveyed to them by "boy," from the notion that the rest of the world gets. A Boy in Wordsworth's or Bulwer's pages is no more like Tomkins minor, a boy at Greyfriars, than a bison is like a brindled cow. When the boy (with the capital B) is not actively engaged in being the father of the man, he is making himself the expression of the freedom of nature; his sturdy legs tell of liberty; there is Hope under his hat, and Joy beneath his jacket—he is an inspiration of the bard! Also, in the Bulwerian theatre, the boy plays a most distinguished part. His clear eyes have not yet witnessed the divorce of the True and the Beautiful; his eagerness has not felt the chill of doubt; his affection is not poisoned by the world; he believes, and therefore he speaks; the hard outline of the present is softened by the same rosy mists that in a few years will only hang over his future—and all that sort of thing. Truly the Boy is not to be despised; there is fine writing to be evolved from the Boy. It is from some deep insight like this into the eternal fitness of things, no doubt, that Goethe delights in his autobiography to claim this title for himself, and, indeed, to use it freely instead of the first personal pronoun. Where an ordinary mortal would have said, "I was astonished"—"I didn't seem as if I could get at the bottom of it"—"I didn't forget this for a long time"—the immortal Goethe writes "the Boy was staggered at this"—"the Boy was conscious of something which he kept to himself"—"all this made an impression on the Boy." Perhaps, however, it may only be a peculiarity of style and not of philosophy; it may be only a way of treating boy as a quasi-proper name, just as we say, "baby is fractious"—"baby feels his feet;" which are reported to be everyday formulas in the best regulated nurseries. But about the philosophy there can be no doubt when we learn, on the authority of Hegel, that Egypt represents the boyhood of the world. We have no doubt it does, but do not quite know why. Greece is the youth of the world, because its history begins with the youth Achilles, and ends with the youth Alexander; so there is no doubt an analogous reason for the position of Egypt. But Hegel's philosophy falls short of that apotheosis of boyhood which the unctuous Mr. Chadband is represented as pronouncing in "Bleak House." When that oily propagandist has secured the poor little street Arab from "Tom-all-alone," for an improving discourse about the "trewth;" he bids him raise up his voice in thanksgiving, not because he is rich or happy, but because he is a Boy—a thought which makes Mr. Chadband burst forth with that hymn of praise:—

O running stream of sparkling joy,
To be a soaring human boy!

Very excellent fooling is this; and yet it is not more absurd than much that is gravely said about the *puer vulgaris*, by those whose penetrating gaze looks through the concrete to the ideal boy.

The painter, too, has his ideal boy. He is a youthful Nazarite; no razor comes upon his locks. Of course we do not forget all the pictures of squalid little beggars with a short scrub of hair, but they are utterly concrete, and have nothing to do with the question. No, the painter's boy has either the cherubic curl, which, as Keats reminds us, always seems to be "blown back;" or else he rejoices in long waving hair, which escapes from the confinement of the very gentlemanly cap which he wears. The boy need not have been particularly strong upon his legs, indeed, a developed calf is inadmissible in his structure; but his strong point must be his eyes; they must be absolutely unsearchable, and if they are five-and-twenty years too old for him they are all the more ideal for that, as in Mr. Sant's picture of John Milton, at twelve years old.

The rest of our paper must deal with boy with a small *b*. Some people think it a very dreadful animal; some have said that a boy is the most merciless creature existing; not the typical Domitian, or Nero, or whoever it was who stuck flies with a bodkin, but the casual boy, whether by way of teasing dumb animals or of bullying his own species. No doubt this is a terribly cynical view to take; but it would not be very far from the truth to describe a boy generally as the most inconsiderate animal under the sun; for this trait is not unconnected with much of that thoughtless daring and that reckless generosity and independence that gives so real a charm to boyhood. For to some folks boys have an indescribable charm; the idea of being a schoolmaster is to some the most alluring prospect, and these are just the persons who get on well with boys; a sort of unconscious freemasonry, a frank confidence is at once established between them—they understand one another. Such a master, with no apparent effort, can get an amount of work out of a class of boys have five other men toiling night and day would fail to achieve. But, again, there are others who seem to have a constitutional *vendetta* against boys. Sometimes it is a lifelong antipathy; sometimes it is peculiar to a particular time of life; as, for instance, in the eyes of a young lady of seventeen a boy is generally an unbearable nuisance.

But not very long ago a venerable archdeacon took up a strong view about boys in the University pulpit at Oxford, and adapting a verse in the Epistle of St. James, he declared that "every kind of beasts and of birds and of serpents and of things in the sea is tamed and hath been tamed of mankind, but a village boy can no man tame; it is an unruly evil,"—and sometimes one is tempted to endorse the preacher's view when one chances to catch a sight of the boys in a country church who are out of view of the clergyman, when the schoolmaster nods on a warm Sunday afternoon—boys asleep stretched at full length in the chancel; boys pulling each others' hair; boys pinching the accessible girls; boys masticating adamantine apples; boys sucking the most potent peppermint; boys thrusting out the most audacious tongues and pulling the most hideous grimaces. We have seen such who really were an unruly evil.

There was a clergyman once who hit upon an ingenious device for limiting these amusements in church. He used to come into the school before service and say, "Now, boys, let us empty our pockets," and turning out the contents of his own on the table, he soon made a most motley collection. For it is a remarkable peculiarity of boys in every grade of society to amass a heap of the most heterogeneous, incongruous articles in the pockets, generally accompanied by a lump of toffee to bind the whole together. One of the pictures in the academy by a realistic artist not very long ago was called "The Contents of a Boy's Pocket." It was a fine study of still life. The probable result of dredging in a school-boy's pocket would be a haul of a knife, half a dozen nuts, a piece of chewed india-rubber for making pops, a length of slate pencil, a little brass gun, a paper of gunpowder, a chesnut with a hole in it, a bootlace, a piece of hardbake, a penny warbler, and the barrel of a steel pen. Now might it not be very possible to moralise on this *rudis indigestaque moles*? Is there not something exactly characteristic of boyishness in this way in which so many things are jumbled and mixed up together? For our own part we believe that just as a doctor has some poor creature's inside sent him in a jar that he may give a decision about his case; so if we had the pockets of half a hundred boys cut off with their contents untouched and sent to us, we should get a better idea about those lads than by all the graphiology, and phrenology, and cheiromancy in the world. We throw the notion out merely suggestively, for the consideration of papas and mammas. While clothes are so expensive we do not hope to have many pockets sent us for analysis, but it would be at any rate something quite new in literature, when writing the biography of an eminent man to commence by detailing the contents of his pocket on such a day in such a year, and conclusively showing how the whole of his after-life and the future development of his character could be elaborated from this analysis.

A Good-hearted Fellow.—In a valedictory address an American editor wrote: "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our public career, let him send us a new hat and we will then forget the past."

## POLICEMEN IN PLAIN CLOTHES.

*(From the London Review, February 17.)*

A case was brought before the Greenwich police magistrate last Saturday which involves considerations of great importance to all who are obliged to be out late at night. At about a quarter-past 2 on the morning of that day, a policeman named Maddock was standing, in plain clothes, against the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, when he heard steps on the path. He listened and watched, and by-and-by saw a man coming along with a bag in his hand. He let him pass, and then followed him at a gentle walk. The stranger increased his speed; the policeman did the same, and the other then began to run. On seeing this, the policeman also ran, and, coming up with the fugitive, said, "I want to speak to you." A hurried parley ensued, and the officer, without stating his authority to act in such a manner, said he wanted to know where the wayfarer had come from, and to see what he had got in his bag. The man thus challenged thought, not unnaturally, that he was menaced by a footpad, and, drawing a knife out of his pocket, stood on the defensive. The policeman thereupon seized him by the collar, and, for the first time, produced his staff, asking, "Are you aware who I am?" A more timely exhibition of the truncheon, or a verbal explanation by Maddock of his right to stop and interrogate the pedestrian, might have prevented any mischief; but when a man finds himself roughly accosted by a stranger on a lonely suburban road, between 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, he is very likely to get excited and alarmed, and to be unable to distinguish between a policeman's staff and a garotter's bludgeon. It was so on the present occasion. A deadly struggle commenced, and the officer was so severely wounded in the arm, chest, and abdomen, that it was found necessary during the day to take his deposition at Guy's Hospital. The pedestrian ultimately broke from the clutches of his assailant, and, still evidently thinking that he was in the hands of a robber, threw his watch on the pavement, saying, "Take that if you want it, but don't do anything to me." Being immediately afterwards arrested by two other policemen in uniform, he turned out to be a pianist who had been playing at a party in the neighbourhood, and was then returning to his home in Upper Norwood.

The case is a very grave one in many respects. A police officer who, however injudicious in his action, was probably doing nothing more than what he conceived to be his duty, lies in danger of death; and a respectable man is committed to Maidstone gaol on one of the most serious of charges. The chief blame, however, lies, we conceive, with the police authorities, in sending a constable out on a lonely road in the middle of the night, disguised, so to speak, as a private individual, with instructions to waylay, question, and physically obstruct, any one who might seem to the officer to be engaged in an unlawful calling, though, as in the case of Ferguson, the unfortunate pianist, he may be going about his legitimate business. The plain clothes' system is becoming a dangerous nuisance. One might parody the words of a celebrated motion in the House of Commons in the reign of George III., and say that it "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." It covers a large amount of espionage, such as English people have always found particularly distasteful; and it places the policeman in a position which deprives him of the unmistakable right of exercising his delegated authority, and almost entitles those whom he challenges to resist, while it leaves the consequences of their resistance just the same. Ferguson was not likely to guess that the man in the "grey topcoat and low crowned deerstalker's hat" who pursued him on the road from Sydenham to Norwood, and ultimately collared him, was a policeman; the more probable supposition was that he was a thief. That such was Ferguson's idea there can be no doubt; and it was certainly a conception which the facts, on the face of them, seemed to warrant. The mischief is of wider application than may at first sight appear. Every night there are a large number of honest and worthy people making their way, at a late (or rather an early) hour, from the heart of town to suburbs more or less remote. To say nothing of pleasure-seekers and others, the newspaper offices of London turn out a very considerable body of late workers—editors, writers, reporters, and compositors—who, it seems, are at the mercy of being seized by a constable who gives no outward visible sign of his office, if they happen to be carrying a bag. We do not see what is gained by such a system; we do see that it may lead to a vast amount of terrorism. Policemen in plain clothes are no doubt very useful in a large crowd, where there are pickpockets to be watched; but we fail to perceive what they can do in a solitary road at night which would not be much better done in uniform.

On the other hand, we are not blind to the fact that of late years there has been too great a proneness on the part of private individuals to carry about deadly weapons, and to use them precipitately. It is a custom which we believe arose at the time of the last garotte panic, rather more than three years ago, and we are sorry to find that it continues.

Mr. Edward Wilson, of Ballymagrechone, near Newtownards, County Down, in digging in a bog on his property some time ago, came upon the antlers and skull of the extinct species of the elk. The horns measure six feet in length and eight feet between the extremities. The teeth are in a perfect state of preservation.

SEEDS.—HILTON BROWNE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen, 239, Pitt-street, down the gateway.

SEED WHEAT (of kinds), Seed Oats, Seed Barley, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO.

SEEDS.—Lucerne, clovers, rye grass, prairie grass, couch grass, English grasses, &c. HILTON BROWNE and CO.

SEEDS (garden) of all kinds. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street, down the gateway.

SEEDS.—Lucerne (colonial and English); Clovers, red, white, and alsyke. LAW, SOMNER, and CO.

SEEDS.—Prairie Grass, Rye Grass, Couch Grass, Timothy Grass, and others, suitable for pasture.

SEEDS.—VEGETABLE SEEDS, all kinds. Catalogues sent free to any part of the colony.

FLOWER SEEDS, in endless variety. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

SEED OATS, Seed Oats, prime sample California, in any quantity. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the Herald Office.

FOR SALE, large Deal CASES, zinc lined. Apply ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

GUANO.—Anglo-Australian Guano Company's (limited) PHOSPHO-GUANO, £8 a ton, including bags. Samples bags may be obtained at 8s. each. RANDOLPH NOTT, Agent, 477, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, at O'BRIEN and KERRIDGE'S, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, single and double-seated BUGGIES, Whitechapel and Pagnell Carts, of superior make. Buggies and Carriages repaired.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract.—That compact Family Residence and Estate, known as SOPHIENBERG, distant about three miles from Liverpool. For particulars and terms, apply to Messrs. DAINTREY and CHAPMAN, Elizabeth-street; or to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggies cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

QUEENSLAND.—For SALE, by private contract, the first-class Cattle Stations, FASSIFERN, MOOGERAH, AND TAROOM, having an estimated area of about 150 square miles, situated in the settled and intermediate districts of MORETON, not far from IPSWICH, with extensive and valuable improvements, mostly erected on 1303 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND, and the following stock, viz.:—
7000 HEAD OF CATTLE
250 HEAD OF GOOD HORSE STOCK.
The total grazing capabilities of these properties are estimated at 12,000 head of cattle and 12,000 sheep in all seasons.
Full information concerning the above properties may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FOR SALE, 1000 head of STORE CATTLE, of equal sex, from 1 to 6 years old, very quiet, deliverable on the Namoi, near Gulligal, in fourteen days after notice. G. M. PITT, Post Office Chambers, George-street.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

THE damaged portions of the cargoes of WHEAT and FLOUR ex Ta Lee, from California, and Premier, from Chili, will be sold by Mr. W. DEAN, at Walker's Wharf, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c. N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

20 Horses, just arrived from Goulburn.

THIS DAY, at the Camperdown Yards.

MR. S. WOOLLER is instructed to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, by order of Mr. Stevenson, 20 superior young sound horses, in good condition, broken to saddle and harness.
N.B.—Selected by Mr. Stevenson on purpose for this market, to be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
Cart horses
Hackneys
Roadsters,
and other horses.
Vehicles, harness, and sundries.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by John Ross, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock,
500 very prime fat wedders.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, on THURSDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. D. Lane to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
140 head choice fat cattle, from the Macquarie, represented very good.

35 Head First-class Broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from Thomas Nicholson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 2 o'clock,
35 head upstanding horses, in excellent condition, comprising well-bred hackneys and heavy horses.

English Curricle and Plated Harness.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A really superior English-built curricle, very strong, and well adapted for country travelling
A set of superior plated double harness, &c.

Upstanding Broken and Unbroken Horses.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Ralph Ridley to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY, 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock,
40 head strong broken and unbroken horses, adapted for heavy draught and general purposes, in good condition.

100 Head of Horses, from the Castlereagh.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Joseph Nevill, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th instant, at 2 o'clock,
160 head of fine well-conditioned colts and fillies—a very first-class lot.
Terms, cash.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.—JINDIN and WAMBAGA STATIONS.—The sale by auction of the above properties, which was advertised to take place at Mr. DAWSON'S Office this day, is POSTPONED by order of the proprietor (E. Smith, Esq.) until further notice.

Prime Fat Sheep.

At the Victoria Yards, on WEDNESDAY.

HARRISON and JONES are instructed by E. Flood, Esq., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
700 prime fat sheep.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas O'Rourk, Esq. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at Mr. John Fulliagar's, at 11 o'clock,
124 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Robinson to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at Mr. John Fulliagar's, at 11 o'clock,
250 head prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Alexander M'Gregor to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at Mr. John Fulliagar's, at 11 o'clock,
153 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at Mr. John Fulliagar's, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Charles Eather, Esq., to sell by auction, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, near Sydney, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock,
153 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Preliminary Notice.

To Breeders and others.

G. M. PITT has been favoured with instructions from Edward Cox, Esq., of Fernhill, Mulgoa, to sell, in the last week in June,
The whole of his thoroughbred Durham and Ayrshire cattle.
Full particulars in future advertisement.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL will sell by auction, at Beardmore and Stokes's Depot, 775, George-street South, opposite the Railway Station, on TUESDAY next, May 15th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.
160 fat sheep, from the Hunter per steamer.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, King-street, between George and Pitt streets, commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon, THIS DAY,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. John Speeris, 167, Lower George-street, for list of which see last Saturday's Herald.
Terms, cash.

Attractive Sale.

THIS DAY.

At the Labour Bazaar.

Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The largest and most varied assortment of good and useful household furniture and effects offered for some time, comprising,
Hair seated couches, sofas, and chairs
Loo and dining and other tables
Book-cases and chiffonieres
Chest drawers, wardrobes
Washstands and chamber services
Kitchen dressers and meat safes
Chimney and toilet glasses
Glassware, chimney ornaments
Walnut cottage pianoforte
Rosewood, ditto ditto.
2 large carpets and matting
Iron and wooden bedsteads, and bedding
No reserve.—Terms, cash.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, On an early day.

To Professional Gentlemen and others.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

The Hon. J. B. Darvall's Valuable Law Library.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Professor Pell to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
The above.
Catalogues of which will be issued speedily.

WEDNESDAY, May 16th, at 11 o'clock.

Bottled Ale and Porter, Pumps, Kegs, Jars, Casks, Scantlings, Cedar Partitioning, Desk, Fixtures and Fittings of a Wine and Spirit Store.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, in the Yard, at rear of No. 40, Pitt-street North, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A miscellaneous lot of the above goods.
Without reserve.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock.

At the Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

Great Sale of Household Furniture, first-class Lolly Machine, Dogcart, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at his Mart, Park and Pitt streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Superior household furniture, &c., comprising chiffonieres, chest of drawers, bookcase, iron single and double bedsteads, easy chairs, leather and horsehair chairs, couches, sofas, loo, dining, and dressing tables, washstands, music stools, iron cots, toilet and pier glasses, office desks, clocks, paintings, engravings, china, glass, plated ware, &c.
Also, a first-class lolly machine and dogcart.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Grey Calicoes, Winceys, Mohairs, Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex Lord Palmerston, and Indemnity.

THURSDAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 17th,
Several consignments of winter drapery, clothing, &c.
Particulars on Wednesday.

Damaged Side-saddles
Ditto Butchers' Knives.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lord Palmerston, Fernie, master, from London.

TUESDAY, 15th, at half-past 10 sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 15th,
EB 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60—
Six cases, each 6, ladies' side-saddles
NM 26—100 dozen, 5, 5½, and 6 inch butchers' knives.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Gents' Flesh-out Saddles
Ditto Demi-Shaftoe ditto
Ladies' Side-saddles
Snaffle Bridles.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

TUESDAY, 15th, at half-past 10 sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 15th,
3 cases gents' flesh-out saddles
2 ditto demi-shaftoe
2 ditto ladies' side-saddles
2 ditto snaffle bridles.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes,
manufactured by
Homan and Co.
Jackson and Sons
Holles and Son.

By order of Messrs. Saddington and Sons.

TUESDAY, 15th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Saddington and Sons to sell by auction at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TUESDAY, 15th,
The whole of their shipments ex Lord Palmerston.
2 trunks men's margate slippers
2 ditto women's black roan ditto
3 ditto ditto black velvet ditto
5 ditto ladies' kid E.S. boots, M.H.
3 ditto women's memel E.S., T.P.H.
6 ditto ditto cloth E.S.
2 ditto ditto black cashmere, to lace
6 ditto ditto black cashmere, E.S.
4 ditto ditto ditto French cashmere, E.S.
2 ditto ladies' black French cashmere, E.S., M.H.
3 ditto women's cordovan, E.S.
2 ditto ditto ditto, to lace
3 ditto 11 to 1 ditto, E.S.
3 ditto 7 to 10 ditto, E.S.
1 ditto 5 to 6 ditto, E.S.
1 case 2 to 5 infants' morocco E.S.
1 ditto women's coloured morocco, E.S.
2 boxes 10 to 13 black cashmere, E.S.
2 ditto 6 to 9 ditto
2 ditto 3 to 5 ditto
3 boxes ladies' patent calf empress
3 ditto gents' drab buck, E.S.
1 trunk ditto prince of wales boots
2 ditto ditto kid E.S., patent toes
2 ditto brown hide E.S.
5 ditto men's wellingtons
5 ditto ditto short wellingtons
1 case youths' ditto ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Unreserved Sale.

Ladies' Kid E. S. Boots.
On account and risk of the Shippers.

TUESDAY, 15th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 15th,
M in diamond over TL,
4—129 ladies' kid boots, E.S. M.H.
5—144 ditto ditto, ditto
7—132 11 to 1 ditto ditto, ditto
8—144 ladies' ditto, ditto
9—120 ditto ditto, ditto
12—149 ditto ditto, ditto
16—126 11 to 1 ditto ditto
22—108 ladies' ditto.
Terms at sale.

West of England Black Broads
Ditto ditto ditto Doeskins
Ditto ditto Oxford and Steel ditto
Fancy Doeskins
Shepherd's Plaids
Bedford Cords
Black and Mixed Mantle Cloths.

FRIDAY, 18th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th,
5 cases woollens, as above.
Terms, liberal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 14th May.
At half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

An Invoice of Gamble and Davis's Goods.
Just landed.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 14th May, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of Gamble and Davis's boots and shoes, new goods, just landed.
*,* Punctual attendance is particularly requested.
Terms at sale.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ta Lee, Wilson, master, from San Francisco.

1520 Bags Wheat.
More or less damaged by sea water.

For Sale by Auction, at Walker's Wharf,
MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Important to Millers and others.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at Walker's Wharf, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 3 o'clock,
Ex Ta Lee,
All more or less damaged by sea water,
GB—774 bags wheat
CJ—191 ditto ditto
MB—213 ditto ditto
CR—189 ditto ditto
No mark—153 ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

CHILIAN FLOUR AND WHEAT
Ex Premier, White, master, from Chili.
Damaged by sea water.

For Sale by Auction, at Walker's Wharf,
MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at Walker's Wharf, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 3 o'clock,
Ex Premier, damaged by sea water,
240 bags, each 100 lbs., Chilian flour, slightly
53 ditto ditto ditto, much
87 ditto, each 50 lbs., ditto ditto
17 ditto wheat, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

OATS. OATS.

New Zealand Seed Oats,
2200 Bushels.

For Sale by Auction, at Walker's Wharf,
MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at Walker's Wharf, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 3 o'clock,
2200 bushels prime New Zealand seed oats, just arrived ex Yarra.
Intending purchasers may inspect the above on Monday morning, alongside the vessel at Campbell's Wharf.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Very Extensive Unreserved Auction Sale.

TUESDAY, 15th May.

MAURITIUS SUGARS,
Teas, Tobacco, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 15th May, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid assortment of Mauritius sugars; also, teas, groceries, tobacco, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Large and Attractive Auction Sale of
MAURITIUS SUGARS.

TUESDAY, 15th May.

An Extensive and Varied Assortment of
Finest White and Yellow Crystals
Medium ditto ditto
Best Light and Medium Counter Sugars.
Superior Bright Ration.

Highly Important
To Merchants, Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 15th May, at 11 o'clock,
The following parcels of Mauritius sugar
No. 1—250 bags sugar
3—200 ditto ditto
4—200 ditto ditto
10—200 ditto ditto
11—160 ditto ditto
13—220 ditto ditto
16—253 ditto ditto
18—180 ditto ditto
19—331 ditto ditto
20—150 ditto ditto
21— 86 ditto ditto
22—167 ditto ditto
23—116 ditto ditto
24— 38 ditto ditto
25— 32 ditto ditto
26—119 ditto ditto
27— 10 ditto ditto
28— 87 ditto ditto
29— 50 ditto ditto
30— 60 ditto ditto
31—159 ditto ditto
32—176 ditto ditto
33— 70 ditto ditto
34—300 ditto ditto
35—118 ditto ditto.
The above embrace a complete assortment, ranging from the finest crystals to ration sugars, affording an opportunity for the trade to supply themselves with any description they require. Samples may be seen at the Sale Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

To Stationers
To Printers and others.

Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general stationery, printing and packing papers, &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

To Printers and others.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex ———, from London.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 drums black printing ink.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

KENILWORTH LODGE, WOOLLAHRA.

MIDWAY BETWEEN PADDINGTON AND WAVERLEY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
THURSDAY, MAY 17th.

Those HANDSOME and WELL-FINISHED HOUSES, Nos. 1 and 2, KENILWORTH LODGE, faithfully built in the SWISS STYE, under the immediate superintendence of an experienced architect, for his own especial use, without regard to cost, and finished in the most complete manner, combining elegance with durability, the interior fittings being handsome and unique.
The SITE cannot be surpassed for its commanding views, healthy position, and convenient situation, which must be seen to be appreciated.
*,* Intending purchasers are, therefore, invited to inspect prior to day of sale, as a view will do more than any description can possibly give. Cards for admission may be obtained by applying to the auctioneer.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 17th May, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
The TWO SEMI-DETACHED SWISS-BUILT HOUSES, so arranged as to be capable of being converted into ONE LARGE COMMODIOUS FAMILY MANSION, the situation being the very PICK of the POINT PIPER ESTATE; having a frontage to the South Head Road, directly opposite the WATER RESERVE, at the junction of Ocean-street, leading into the Lower SOUTH HEAD ROAD, commanding an uninterrupted view of BOTANY, RANDWICK, the GREAT PACIFIC, and the Western or BLUE MOUNTAINS.
THE NORTHERN VIEW embraces those beautiful and picturesque Nooks and Points for which the Harbour of Port Jackson is so celebrated, the North Head, Lighthouse, Flagstaff, Manly Beach, the Heads of Broken Bay, and the City, comprising, in fact, one of the most complete and charming PANORAMIC VIEWS IN THE COLONY.
THE HOUSES are substantially built of stone, and slated, each containing eight rooms, besides the rooms in the tower, and laundries, with verandahs six feet wide on the north side, and balconies on the south; on the ground floor of each will be found a large dining-room, excellent drawing-room, handsomely papered, gilt mouldings, and enriched cornices, marble mantelpieces, register grates, plate glass windows, bells, &c.
THE ENTRANCE HALL to No. 2 is spacious, being 8 feet wide, with enriched cornices, very handsome Elizabethan staircase, lighted by beautiful stained glass windows (imported expressly by the proprietor).
THE BEDROOMS are large and airy, with cornices and verandahs corresponding with the first floor.
THE BASEMENT is light, airy, and well arranged, comprising large kitchens, bed-rooms, pantry, and well ventilated larder, paved with the best Yorkshire stone, and abundant supply of water, with a large block of ground on the north front for a garden.
The approach to each house is through neatly designed and substantial porches. The entrance from the South Head Road has four stone piers, iron gates, and pallisading on dwarf walls. Each house has a flower garden in front, and passage to the rear.
The frontage to the main road is 74 feet 3 inches, by a depth on the east side of 259 feet, and on the west of 234 feet.
The northern boundary, lying towards the harbour, has a frontage of 123 feet 9 inches to John-street; commencing 49 feet 6 inches from the corner of Ocean-street. The whole consists of 8 lots of the subdivision of the Point Piper Estate.
The grounds are well laid out, drained, and planted with fruit and ornamental trees.
STABLING for three horses. COACH HOUSE, with large lofts over both, all built of brick, and roofs slated. Coachman's bedrooms brick and slated. Fowl houses. Stable yard, with carriage entrance. Well and pump, with other conveniences.
The distance is about 20 minutes drive from the city, along a good road, having gas lamps the greater part of the way.
Omnibuses pass every five minutes.
*,* The auctioneer has much pleasure in directing the especial attention of those in search of first-class suburban residences, embracing all that is requisite to promote health and comfort, as an opportunity so favourable is not likely to present itself again.

MEMORANDA.

The proprietor has spared no expense to ensure comfort and convenience for respectable families and their servants.
The building is drained all round with earthenware pipes.
A lightning conductor to the tower.
Back entrance.
Immediate occupation of one house.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Title guaranteed. Terms, liberal.

Sugar (in small bags).

WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

Ex Victor.
Fine Yellow Crystal
Ditto ditto Counters.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11.
Ex Victor,
Gillott —15 tons fine yellow crystal sugar
" X— 5 ditto ditto ditto counter ditto.
Both above lots are in small bags.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.

Balance of the Cargo ex Pacific.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Buyers for Export, and others.
Various Samples.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Henry Moore to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
The balance of the cargo of fine Mauritius counter and ration sugars ex Pacific.
Samples will be on view at the Auction Rooms on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

Improved Twist Tobacco
Ragland's ditto ditto.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, at Leigh's Bonded Stores.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at half-past 10.

To Tobacconists, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at Leigh's Bonded Stores, on WEDNESDAY, at half-past 10 sharp,
15 half-tierces improved blackbird twist tobacco
9 half-tierces Ragland's twist ditto.
Terms at sale.

Prime Mess Pork.

WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1866.

To Shippers, Butchers, Buyers for the Foreign Markets, and others.

For Unreserved Sale.
First Lot to be Offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
In lots to suit purchasers,
100 barrels prime mess pork.
A guaranteed parcel, in good shipping order.
Terms at sale.

Choice Wines
Liqueurs.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Hotelkeepers, Storekeepers, and others.

TUESDAY, 15th May.

130 Cases treble diamond Port Wine
2 Hogsheads Sherry, MTA
50 Quarter-casks ditto
2 Butts ditto, MA
2 Hogsheads ditto ditto
20 Quarter-casks ditto ditto
16 ditto ditto, MLA
3 Hogsheads quadruple diamond Sherry
6 Quarter-casks ditto ditto
30 ditto Potter's Superior ditto
11 ditto Garcia's ditto ditto
5 Octaves ditto ditto ditto
9 Cases Liqueurs (assorted).

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction (ex various ships), on TUESDAY, 15th May, at 11 o'clock, at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
The abovementioned lots of the finest port and sherry wine.
Terms at sale.

Armidale.

For unreserved Sale by Auction,
On TUESDAY, 15th May.

At the City Mart, 362, George-street, Sydney.

By order of the Mortgagee.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by auction, at their Rooms, City Mart, 362, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 15th May, at 11 o'clock,
First lot to be offered,
That valuable suburban farm, known as the property of Mr. Thomas Lamb, situate about two miles from the Court-house, Armidale, and comprising 24 acres (more or less), all substantially fenced in, and now in a high state of cultivation. On the farm is erected a neat and very comfortable cottage, surrounded by a garden and orchard, well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees, now in full bearing; attached to the homestead are the usual necessary appurtenances, viz., fowlhouse, pigstyes, stables, &c.
This property also enjoys the advantages of commanding a never-failing supply of the purest water.
As it is but seldom that a neat residence and compact little property like this is brought into the market for absolute sale, the auctioneers would strongly advise any parties who may be desirous of obtaining a freehold in a healthy and salubrious district of the colony to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the above without delay. It is for absolute sale.
Title, grant from the Crown.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Pacific, from Mauritius,

More or less damaged by sea water.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex Pacific, WB, | | |
| No. 1.—La Gaiété A | } | 70 bags sugar |
| 2.—Ditto, | | 100 ditto ditto |
| 3.—Fairfund, | | 85 ditto ditto |
| 4.—Walhalla, | | 50 ditto ditto |
| 4—Ditto, | | 5 ditto ditto |
| T & Co., | | |
| No. 1.—La Gaiété A | } | 30 ditto ditto |
| 2.—Walhalla, | | 60 ditto ditto. |

Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

Preliminary Notice to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, general groceries and provisions, Mauritius sugar, tea, &c.
Terms at sale.

Loaf Sugar
Crushed Loaf Sugar

WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

To Wholesale Grocers, Confectioners, Retail Grocers, Manufacturers of Lemonade, &c., &c.

A new shipment ex Wandrahn, from Hamburgh.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Rabone, Fees, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
32 casks refined loaf sugar
80 cases ditto ditto ditto
40 casks crushed ditto ditto.
In lots to suit the trade.
Terms at sale.

Wines
Spirits
Ale
Porter.

TUESDAY, 15th May.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Publicans, and others.
To close various consignment accounts.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Large parcels of wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c.
Detailed particulars will be duly announced.
Terms at sale.

Cosen's Choice Sherry
Woodhouse's Marsala.

TUESDAY, 15th May.

Ex John Cobbold, from Cadiz,
20 Quarter-casks Cosen's Sherry, ADPA
15 Octaves ditto ditto
34 ditto ditto, 3-O with arrow over VP
7 Quarter-casks ditto ditto, 3-diamond with triangle over VP
7 Octaves ditto ditto.
Ex Wallasea, from London,
16 Quarter-casks Pale Sherry, 2-grape over PP.
Ex La Hogue,
Grape in diamond, H under,
10 Hogsheads Woodhouse and Co.'s Marsala
20 Quarter-casks ditto ditto.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11.
The above shipment of Cosen's celebrated wines.
Terms at sale.

Bottled Ale and Porter.

On account of whom it may concern.

TUESDAY, 15th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
JM in triangle, WL under,
10 casks Allsopp's ale, bottled by Friend.
WM&Co. over AV,
4 cases double stout
4 ditto Bass's triangle ale.
Terms, cash.

Ragland's Twist Tobacco.
Ex Maid of Judah.

To Tobacconists, Storekeepers, and others.

At Lamb's Bond,
TUESDAY, 15th May.

On account of whom it may concern.
Under instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at Lamb's Bond, on TUESDAY, May 15th, at half-past 10 sharp,
17 half-tierces Ragland's twist tobacco.
Slightly damaged.
Nos. 601 to 603, 607, 614 to 616, 620 to 631, 630 to 634, 637, 642, 644
7 ditto ditto.
Much damaged.
Nos. 600, 613, 618, 625, 638, 640, 643.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 14th May, 1866.

Very Important and Unreserved Sale of
Choice NEGROHEAD TOBACCO
Ditto CAVENDISH TOBACCO
Ditto AROMATIC TOBACCO
Ditto HAVANNAH CIGARS
Ditto SWISS and MANILA CIGARS.
of the following celebrated brands—
NEGROHEAD.
CHILDREY and JONES
ORION, &c.

CAVENDISH.
DINGO
LEWIS
ISABELLA, &c.

AROMATIC.
May Apple, &c.

CIGARS.
Genuine Havannah, Swiss, and Manila.

To Tobacco Merchants
To Tobacconists
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Argyle Bonded Stores, Argyle-street, THIS DAY, 14th May, 1866, at 11,
The following parcels of very choice tobaccos, cigars, viz.,
NEGROHEAD.
5 half-tierces Childrey and Jones
5 ditto Orion
5 ditto twist.
CAVENDISH.
14 cases Dingo, half lbs.
3 boxes Lewis, lbs.
29 ditto honey dew, tens
10 ditto Isabella, honey dew
10 ditto Western, honey dew, tens
AROMATIC TOBACCO.
cases aromatic, half-lbs.
1 ditto May apple
4 ditto Indian Queen.
CIGARS.
4 cases genuine Havannah cigars
1 case Swiss cigars
2 ditto Manila, ditto
2 ditto Manila cheroots, &c., &c., &c.
*,* The Trade and others are respectfully requested to attend the auction sale of the above, and assured every line will be positively sold without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 15th May, 1866.

KENT HOPS, "BLACK HORSE."

On account of whom it may concern.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
27 pockets "Black Horse" Kent hops, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 15th May, 1866.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 15th May, 1866.

Bottled Ale and Porter.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
200 cases bottled ale and porter.
Terms at sale

STOUT
ALE No. 3.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 15th May, 1866, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Lord Palmerston, Graham, master, from London,
GT over 8,
4 hogsheads stout
2 ditto No. 3 ale.
With all faults, if any.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1866.

AMERICAN CHAIRS.

To Chair Makers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1866, at 11,
To close a shipment,
10 cases Baltimore cane chairs
20 ditto Lafayette ditto
50 ditto extra wood chairs
100 ditto Washington ditto.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1866.

IRON BEDSTEADS—DAMAGED.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1866, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern, damaged.
Ex Lord Palmerston, Fernie, master, from London.
JK & Co. in diamond,
2391-6—6 cases, each 3 green and 3 blue 4-post iron bedsteads, 1 inch tube, double curtain rods, 6.6 x 4.6
2474-7—4 cases, each 2 green, 2 blue, and 2 cane coloured 4 inch iron tube bedsteads, double curtain rods, brass vases, wood bowl castors, 6.6 x 3.0
2485-92—5 cases, each 2 green, 2 blue, and 2 cane-coloured iron tube half testers, brass vases and bowl castors, 6.6 x 3.0.
2419-28—9 cases, each containing 3 green and 3 blue, iron stump bedsteads, 11.16 inch tube, 6.6 x 3.0.
Ex Maid of Judah, Scott, master, from London.
2516-23—7 cases, each 2 green, 2 blue, and 2 cane-coloured 4 inch iron tube bedsteads, double curtain rods, brass vases, and wood bowl castors, 6.6 x 4.6.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 15th May, 1866.

HOPS
HOPS
HOPS.

*,* 100 Pockets of Hops, 1865.
For Positive Sale.

The above Hops have been examined by competent Surveyors, and pronounced to be the growth of 1865.
To Hop Dealers, Brewers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
100 pockets of hops, 1865.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1866.

IRON BEDSTEADS
IRON BEDSTEADS
IRON BEDSTEADS.

To Furnishing Ironmongers, Furniture Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1866, at 11,
25 packages of iron bedsteads, comprising a well selected and good assortment.
*,* Samples at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1866.

ENGRAVINGS
ENGRAVINGS
ENGRAVINGS.

*,* All choice and new subjects

To Stationers
To Printsellers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1866, at 11,
20 cases engravings, 1½ inch maple frames, ½ inch gilt mouldings,
Comprising a well selected assortment of subjects.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1866.

Parian Ware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
5 packages of Parian Ware, viz.,
Pincushions, children's mugs, Pompeiian vases, wheat spills, shaving boxes, vases, ewers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes.
From the Manufactories of
Messrs. Eardensohn
Isenberg
Henry Worms, &c.

For Unreserved Sale
On MONDAY, May 14th, at 11 o'clock.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from Messrs. M. A. Worms and Co. to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, May 14th, at 11 o'clock,
130 packages boots and shoes, comprising men's, women's, and children's wear.
Terms, liberal, at sale

CROW'S NEST, NORTH SHORE.

For Sale, by order of the Executors of the late
WILLIAM DONNELLY.

BLOCK OF LAND, containing about 2 acres, situated near the Crow's Nest, North Shore, together with DWELLING-HOUSE and sundry other improvements, orchard, &c., well known as the late Mr. DONNELLY'S DAIRY.

Title, unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. William Donnelly to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 14th May at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, containing two acres, situated in the parish of Willoughby (part of Berry's 60 acre grant), bounded on the north by a line 8 chains, commencing at Michael Conner's north-east corner; on the east by a line 2 chains 95 links; on the south by a line 8 chains, and on the west by a line 2 chains 95 links to the commencing corner, upon which said land are erected a dwelling-house, two-stall stable, hay store, and cow-shed, fitted with 17 bails.
This property, which is enclosed on three sides, has been lately under cultivation, and has an orchard of about 70 well-grown fruit trees. It is only 2 miles from the Ferry, and was for many years occupied by the late proprietor as a DAIRY, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.
Terms at sale.

SMALL CITY INVESTMENT.

LITTLE GEORGE-STREET,
at the rear of Hunter-street,
WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
adjoining the warehouse and bakery of Mr. William Hamilton on one side, and the property of Mr. Collins on the other.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. M. Kinnary to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having a frontage 17½ FEET TO LITTLE GEORGE-STREET, with a depth of 41 feet, on which is a WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE (built back from the street), containing 2 rooms, with yard, &c., in front, and occupied by Mr. Hughes.
A most eligible opportunity for a small capitalist desiring to purchase a good city property in a valuable position, close to George and Hunter streets. The site is also admirably adapted for a store.
Terms at sale.

THE NEW SHEFFIELD INN,
FITZROY IRON MINES,
SOUTHERN ROAD,
together with 50 acres of land.

THE LAKE FARM,
77 Acres, Cutaway Hill, near Berrima.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock.
All that parcel of land, Hughes' 50-acre grant, near Mittagong, bounded on the west 3 chains, commencing opposite the south-west corner of Bradley's purchase at Gibraltar Creek; on the west by a line 46 chains to the Southern Road; on the north by that road, and on the east by Gibraltar Creek, on a portion of which is the NEW SHEFFIELD INN, containing 8 rooms; kitchen, stable, also several huts, and a large stone quarry worked by Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford.
All those two grants to M'Neilly, containing 77 acres, known as the Lake Farm, Cutaway Hill, Southern Road, near Berrima, together with the improvements thereon, comprising cottage of 6 rooms, stockyard, &c.
The above are well known as the properties of Mr. A. Welby, and will be positively sold on the above date, by order of the mortgagee.
TITLE deeds may be inspected on application to Messrs. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Capital City Investment.

GEORGE-STREET,
BRICKFIELD-HILL,
HAYMARKET.

SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 760, George-street, Brickfield-hill, between the COMMERCIAL BANK and Stores and Offices of Mr. JOHN BARLOW.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock.
All that allotment of land having a frontage of 20 FEET TO GEORGE-STREET, with a depth of 83½ feet extending to a wide lane at the rear, on which are those faithfully-erected premises, No. 760 GEORGE-STREET, built of brick, on stone foundations, and containing shop, 5 rooms, with kitchen, and 2 rooms in the basement, large yard, with extensive stabling, sheds, &c., at the rear.
This property will be POSITIVELY DISPOSED OF on the above date, and the sale affords one of those few opportunities that occur for securing a FIRST-RATE CITY INVESTMENT in one of the most valuable positions for business purposes that can be found in Sydney.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 14th May.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTANT SALE, CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.

GEORGE-STREET.—Shop and Dwelling-house, No. 760, George-street, Haymarket, between the Commercial Bank (Southern Branch) and the stores of Mr. John Barlow.

LITTLE GEORGE-STREET.—Weatherboard Cottage, at the rear of Mr. Hamilton's bakery, Hunter-street.

YURONG-STREET.—Alma Terrace, 5 stone-built Houses, a few yards from Liverpool-street. Also, Two brick-built Houses adjoining, and three small Houses in Seale-street.

GARDEN-STREET, REDFERN.—Remarkably neat well-finished verandah Cottage and garden, out of Regent-street, the property of Mr. Mills.

NORTH SHORE.—Dairy Homestead, Crow's Nest, comprising dwelling-house, stable, cowshed and 17 bails, small orchard, &c. By order of the executors of the late Mr. William Donnelly.

NEWTOWN.—Without reserve. On account and risk of former purchaser. Choice Site, Wilson-street, opposite Linthorpe, adjoining the residence of Mr. Dunlop.

FITZROY IRON MINES.—The New Sheffield Inn and 50 acres of land Gibraltar Creek, Southern Road. Also, the Lake Farm, 77 acres, with improvements, Cutaway Hill, near Berrima, known as Mr. Welby's properties. By order of the mortgagee.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

PEREMPTORY NOTICE.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

YURONG-STREET,
Close to Liverpool-street.

LOT 1.—ALMA TERRACE.—FIVE STONE-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, Yurong-street, containing each lobby and 8 apartments, and occupying a block of land having the following frontages:—
73 FEET TO YURONG-STREET
74½ FEET TO REDGATE-LANE
73 FEET TO LANE AT THE REAR.
These premises are substantially built, and have a neat elevation, and balconies in front. They realise a certain return of
£260 PER ANNUM.
LOT 2.—TWO BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, cemented, Nos. 78 and 80, Yurong-street, containing each 4 apartments, and three two-story brick-built houses, Nos. 2, 4, 6, Seale-street, containing each 2 rooms and cellar.
These occupy an allotment of land having the following frontages:—
27 feet to Yurong-street
74½ feet to Seale-street
27 feet to lane at the rear.
They realise a rental of
£130 PER ANNUM.

The position of this property, close to Liverpool-street, South Head Road, and Hyde Park, is a sufficient guarantee of constant tenancy, and never-failing return as a city investment.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable city freeholds.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.

On account of the former Purchaser.

NEWTOWN.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITE, having 60 feet frontage to WILSON-STREET, with a depth of about 77 feet, extending, and having a frontage to a lane 12 feet wide, at the rear.
The above is enclosed with paling fence, and well situated on the elevated part of WILSON-STREET, overlooking the Grounds of LINTHORPE, and adjoining the RESIDENCE of MR. DUNLOP, at the rear of the New WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable block of land, WILSON-STREET, NEWTOWN.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FOR SALE,
At Mrs. Galvin's Inn, Camden, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of May, at 12 o'clock,
Two Farms, containing 244 acres each, situate at Westwood.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from J. J. Riley, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Mrs. Galvin's Inn, Camden, on WEDNESDAY, 16th of May, at 12 o'clock,
Two farms situate at Westwood, on the banks of the Nepean, containing 244 acres each, of rich alluvial land, known as Fury's Farms, joining Vermont, in the county of Cumberland, eight miles from Camden. There is a never-failing supply of water on the farms. The land is fenced in and a portion cleared ready for the plough, and a good portion of the timber ring-barked. There is a slab cottage on each of the farms.
The whole will be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
Terms, half cash at the fall of the hammer, the residue at six months, without interest.

In the Intestate Estate of the late J. H. Price, Esq.
At the Agricultural Society's Grounds, Mudgee.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of May next.
Immediately after the Show, about 2 o'clock p.m.

CROSSING and COX will sell, by order of the Administratrix, by public auction, at the time and place above mentioned,
The whole of the choice and very valuable sheep in the above estate, viz.,
524 ewes from 2 to 3 years
210 ditto ditto 1 to 3 ditto
187 ditto lambs, last year's drop
55 wedders from 1 to 3 years
26 ditto full mouth
10 rams, yearlings
27 ditto full mouth
222 ditto lambs, last year's drop
6 ditto, full mouth, very choice

1267 total more or less
Together with the leased lands known as Coombannery, situtated on the Cudgegog River, about 15 miles south-easterly from the township of Mudgee, on which are erected one first-class shepherd's hut, two large post and rail sheep yards, very substantially built, garden, &c. enclosing 4 acres; the whole of the improvements being erected on a purchase from the Crown of 40 acres.
The auctioneers would beg to call the attention of sheep-owners and others to the importance of this sale of first-class sheep, the whole of which have been most carefully selected from the very best flocks in the Mudgee district, which is a sure guarantee of their superiorty; and as they will be on the ground for inspection of the public on the day of sale, intending purchasers will have an opportunity of seeing for themselves, that they are quite equal, if not superior to anything that has ever yet been offered. Parties, therefore, who are desirous of obtaining a first-class article would do well to attend, as such an opportunity as the present offers will rarely, if ever, be again met with. The rams will be classed and sold in lots.
Terms, cash.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS
in the
RISING AND IMPORTANT TOWNSHIP
of
MUSWELLBROOK.

MESSRS. COHEN, BROTHERS have been favoured with instructions from W. Cox, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Eaton's Hotel, Bridge-street, Muswellbrook, on FRIDAY, June 1st, 1866, at 11 o'clock,
6 QUARTER-ACRE ALLOTMENTS situated in the main street of the above flourishing and important township, having frontages to BRIDGE and HILL STREETS, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Thompson's premises.
The Auctioneers would call the special attention of capitalists and others in quest of profitable investments to this very important sale of town allotments, as they are all situated in the heart and most business part of the town, besides having the advantage of fronting the main street.
Messrs. COHEN, BROTHERS would also impress upon intending purchasers that these are the only town lots centrally situated in the market for bona fide sale, and must in the course of a very short time increase in value at least 100 per cent., as—so soon as the Railway whistle is heard in Muswellbrook—the demand for building sites suitable for business premises is sure to increase. And, as it is anticipated that the Line will be completed and opened for traffic in about eighteen months, this sale offers an opportunity seldom to be met with by parties wishing to purchase town allotments in one of the most flourishing towns in the Northern districts.
Title perfect.
Deeds and plans of the allotments can be seen upon application at the offices of the Auctioneers, Bridge-street, Muswellbrook.

Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470189

FUNERAL.—The Funeral of the late Mrs. MICHAEL MURPHY will move from her late residence, George-street, Liverpool, THIS DAY, Monday, May 14th, at 4 o'clock. ALEXANDER MUNROW, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of EDWARD and WILLIAM BARBER are invited to attend the Funeral of their late departed Brother HENRY, late Corn Dealer, Picton; to move from his late residence, No. 182, Clarence-street, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE ASHDOWN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Wife, JANE; to move from his residence, Wells-street West, off Botany Road, Redfern, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 27th April, 1866.

HORSES FOR QUEENSLAND POLICE.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st May proximo, from persons willing to supply Horses for the Queensland Police Service.

Horses to be not less than four (4) nor more than six (6) years old, and not less than fifteen (15) hands one (1) inch in height.

To be delivered at Brisbane, and subject to the approval of an officer appointed by the Government to examine them. Separate tenders will be received for broken and unbroken horses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Police, Brisbane.

R. R. MACKENZIE.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
Paid up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
*.* All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William street, London.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macfee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE.
Claims SETTLED IN COLONY IMMEDIATELY AFTER ADJUSTMENT.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,008,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto .... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office New Pitt-street.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Conductor, Mr. John Hill, K.S.R.A.M.

Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady YOUNG.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE OPERA L'AFRICAINE.

Mr. W. S. Lyster has great pleasure in announcing the production of Meyerbeer's great posthumous work L'AFRICAINE, which will take place on MONDAY, May 21st.

The extraordinary success of this opera, in every capital of Europe, is well known to all who take an interest in musical matters, and the excitement created by it, is unparalleled in the history of the Lyric drama; the Emperor of the French, on the first night of its performance in Paris, putting off his departure for Algiers, till after midnight, in order to be present.

The opera has been a long time in preparation, and will be given with all the splendour and effect the opera house is capable of,—the scenery being from the pencil of Mr. John Hennings, who has so distinguished himself in the production of La Semiramide.

There will be only six representations, as the opera season will close on Saturday, May 26th, Mr. Lyster being bound to open in Melbourne on the 4th of June.

Prices of admission on the AFRICAINE nights will be as follows:—

Dress Circle, 7s. 6d.; stalls, 5s.; pit, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

Box book now open.

MONDAY EVENING, May 14th,
will be given Donizetti's grand opera
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Il Duca ............ J. De Haga (his first appearance)
Gennaro ............ Mr. Henry Squires
Maffeo Orsini ............ Miss Georgia Hodson
Vitellozzo ............ Mr. Baker
Gubetta ............ Mr. J. E. Kitts
Rustighello ............ Mr. Ramsden
Lucrezia Borgia ............ Madame Lucy Escott

TUESDAY EVENING, May 15th,
will be given, for the last time, Ch. Gounod's grand Opera,
FAUST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16th.
Benefit of Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, and last performance of Auber's Grand Opera
MASANIELLO.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 17,
will be given, for the last time, with all its magnificent effect, Rossini's Chef d'œuvre
LA SEMIRAMIDE.

NOTICE.
In consequence of the production of L'Africaine, Mr. De Haga will only sing once this season.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Sole Lessee ............ Mr. R. TOLANO.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 14th.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS
at this, the People's Theatre, by
THE NATHAN JUVENILE TROUPE
Of INSTRUMENTALISTS, VOCALISTS, and PANTOMIMISTS,
whose extraordinary performances created such an immense sensation to a crowded house on Saturday evening last.

Miss JULIA NATHAN, twelve years of age.
Master EDWARD NATHAN, eleven years of age.
Master LOUIS NATHAN, nine years of age.
Miss SELINA NATHAN, eight years of age.
Miss MARIAN NATHAN, five years of age.
Mr. J. CHAMBERS, principal comic dancer, from the Victorian Theatres.

The MUSIC allotted to the entertainment given by the above troupe has been expressly composed and arranged by Mr. E. Salamon, musical director to Lady Don.

The entertainments will commence with the romantic drama, entitled
WANDERING STEENIE;
or, The Rose of Ettrick Vale.
Supported by the Great Dramatic Star Company.
A new laughable sketch, arranged by Mr. J. Small, entitled
IRISH LOVE-MAKING.

Miss Mary Talkall, a single young woman of all work with a thorough disregard for H's and hanxious desire for an 'ome and an 'usband, Miss Selina Nathan; Teddy O'Grady, a nate strip of a boy—a perfect cure at love-making, little Marian Nathan.

Songs Incidental.

I'm a nate little sprig, Marian Nathan; The wicked postman, Miss Selina Nathan; Sweet vision plazin', Marian Nathan; I'd stale your heart, for I'm a rogue, Marian Nathan; duet, Shall I come up, Miss Selina Nathan and little Marian Nathan; The Perfect Cure, Miss Selina Nathan and little Marian Nathan.

Truand-aise ............ Miss Julia Nathan
Solo—cornet ............ Master E. Nathan
I and My Double ............ Mr. J. Chambers
Finigan's Wake, with Irish Jig (a la O'Neil) ............ Little Marian Nathan

To conclude with a Comic Ballet, arranged by Mr. Chambers, entitled
THE GHOST OF THE VILLAGE.
Characters by the Juvenile Nathan Troupe.
Saturday next, Grand Mid-day Performance by the Nathan Troupe.

The Free List entirely suspended—the Press alone excepted.
Dress circle, 5s; stall, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle, 1s; gallery, 6d.

C A R D.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES begs to inform his friends and the public that his
FAREWELL BENEFIT in Sydney
will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16th,
on which occasion will be given, for positively the last time, Auber's grand opera,
MASANIELLO.

In making this farewell announcement Mr. Squires would beg to acknowledge, most gratefully, the many kindnesses received at the hands of his Sydney friends, and if he should have the honour of again appearing before them, looks forward with confidence to their genial welcome.

MASANIELLO.
Alphonse ............ Mr. Armes Beaumont
Masaniello ............ Mr. Henry Squires
Pietro ............ Mr. Henry Wharton
Porella ............ Mr. J. E. Kitts
Sylva ............ Mr. Baker
Fenella ............ Miss Georgia Hodson
Elvira ............ Madame Lucy Escott.

BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—The Twelfth CONCERT will be given on the Evening of FRIDAY next, the 18th of May.
FRANCIS SPENCE, Honorary Secretary.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
The most recent additions to this popular and instructive place of amusement are DUNN, the bushranger; BERTRAND, Mr. and Mrs. KINDER, JANE SHORE and the Baker, &c.
The other figures and groups have been re-arranged, and the rooms newly decorated and ornamented in the most recherche style.
An excellent band is in attendance, and will each evening perform a choice selection of music.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.

DANCING FREE TO-NIGHT. Pyrmont Bridge Hotel. Respectable females only admitted.

DANCING TAUGHT by Mr. W. CLARK, No. 3, Elizabeth-street. Class Days — Mondays and Thursdays. Juveniles at 4, adults at 7 p.m. Private Lessons given to ladies and gentlemen, assisted by his family.

MR. W. CLARK'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, THURSDAY next, 103, Elizabeth-street.

R. D. BANNISTER, Esq., of Geelong, will LECTURE, THIS EVENING, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Crown-street. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by large coloured diagrams. No collection.

FIELD GLASSES.—Burrow's BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality. Specially mounted to stand climate, £3 13s. 6d., £6 6s, and £8 8s. Power in proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES, extremely light, £10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., and £18 18s. The large Glass at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made. Address, with remittance, W. and J. BURROW, Malvern, England.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
Caution.—Burrow's Glasses bear their name and address.

WHAT every body says must be the truth, that LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery contains the largest variety of TOYS, Fancy Goods, Glassware, Cabinetware, &c., at 25 per cent. cheaper than all the cheap shops, at the London and Paris Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Markets.

DENTAL SURGERY, Pitt-street North.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery, by diploma dated 1836.—Artificial teeth mounted on gold plate, or the patent pink vulcanite. Teeth and stumps extracted. Teeth stopped with Dr. E.'s own gold cement. Teeth cleansed from tartar. Children's teeth regulated. Charges in accordance with person's circumstances. Continental languages spoken. Pitt-street North, two doors from King-street, opposite Toogood's Hotel. ☞ Observe, 30 years' practice.

NO MORE BALDNESS:—BLACK OXIDE OF COPPER POMADE.—The wonderful property of this preparation for strengthening and restoring the hair, even in cases of total baldness, is now fully established, and the great success which has attended its use in this and the adjacent colonies has been such as to earn for it the name of "the most wonderful discovery of the day." Caution:—In consequence of the enormous demand for this preparation, certain unprincipled persons are making a spurious article, and selling it as the genuine Pomade, the public are therefore cautioned against buying any without the signature and seal of the undersigned, who is the sole authorised agent. E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist and Druggist, and importer of all descriptions of Photographic Goods and Chemicals, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney.
TO THE PUBLIC.—I, the undersigned, beg to intimate that I have appointed Mr. E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist and Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sole Agent for the sale of the genuine OXIDE OF COPPER, from the Carangara Mine, in Sydney.
T. G. LANE, Manager.
Carangara Mine, 21st October.

PERFUMED SOAPS.—We beg most respectfully to inform our numerous customers and the public generally, that we have commenced to manufacture Perfumed Soaps, and can offer an article the quality of which is unsurpassed, at a price far below that which is imported. Price 1s per packet, or 4s the half-dozen packets. A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, &c., 534, George-st., Sydney.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Homœopathic Practitioners, and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into England, there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, homœopathic chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to introduce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach.
BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
For general use, EPPS'S COCOA is distinguished as invigorating, with a grateful smoothness and delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work "Food, and its Adulterations," says:—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles—every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, Cocoa stands very much higher than either Coffee or Tea." Directions:—Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. Tin lined, ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Packets. Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists. Each Packet is labelled J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street; Manufactory, 398, Euston Road, London.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES have for sixty years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families. It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality that one-half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of infantile health, in this critical state, many anxious mothers, who have successfully had recourse to these lozenges, can gratefully testify to their excellence.
Wholesale Agent, EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, late of 67, St. Paul's, whose name is on the Government stamp. Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by most respectable chemists.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION, &c.—NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by chemists, druggists, and storekeepers in all parts of the world.

INDIGESTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.—Persons of a delicate constitution, who suffer from indigestion, low fever, nervous headache, loss of appetite, &c., will find the greatest relief by taking the "Tonic Essence of Chiretta and Quinine." It is now more used than any other medicine of this class, and, as a "Summer Tonic," it stands unrivalled. Price, 2s. 6d. and 4s. the bottle. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This remedy, acting immediately on the mainspring of life, restores the health when failing, gives health and vigour to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine known to the world. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists throughout the world.

SINGER AND CO.'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—The superiority of these sewing machines over all others is universally acknowledged. They are the MOST SIMPLE, the BEST, the CHEAPEST, and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all sewing machines. They FELL, HEM, BIND, BRAID, GATHER, TUCK, QUILT, and, in short, will do a GREATER VARIETY of WORK than the sewing machines of any other manufacturer. They make the TIGHT LOCK-STITCH alike on both sides of the fabric, and one which is impossible to ravel. Will sew seams of any desired curve or angle, and the length of the stitch can be changed in an instant, so as to make four stitches or forty stitches to the inch, or even finer if desired, and any number between these extremes. The INSTRUCTION ROOMS, which are fitted up in the MOST RECHERCHE style, are apart from the salesroom, and the LEARNER FREE FROM PUBLIC INTRUSION. The public are invited to call and see them at work at our show rooms, 307, George-street.
STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS and Publicans.—Cheapest Colonial Cigars. Schaefer's Cigar Manufactory, 200, Parramatta-street.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER greatly expedites the Family Wash; lathers freely, and saves soap and soda. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and by Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

BORWICK'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER, for making BREAD without yeast, in one-fourth the time, and Puddings without Eggs. The only effectual preventive of indigestion.
COLONIAL TESTIMONIALS.
"Sydney, May 4th, 1866.
"I hereby certify that I have made a careful analysis of Borwick's Baking Powder, and find its composition to be &c., &c. The ingredients are all of the purest description, perfectly wholesome, well and proportionately mixed, and will keep well in any climate,—indeed I consider it a beautiful farinaceous powder, and well qualified for raising bread, pastry, &c.
(Signed) "CHARLES WATT, Analytical Chemist."
"Having tried Borwick's Baking Powder for the last four years, I have great pleasure in stating my high appreciation of its usefulness in all matters of cookery wherein I have used it, indeed I should not like to be without it, it is my constant kitchen companion.
"Maravi, January 7th, 1866. "M. E. THOMPSON."
To be had of all grocers, storekeepers, and chemists throughout the colony.

JUST received, ex Maid of Judah, 50 doz. GOSNELL'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, 16s per dozen.

BATH SPONGE, 1s per ounce; best Turkey, 1s 6d per ounce. C. and J. ABRAHAMS, King-street.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—A remedy for indigestion, bile, flatulence, fetor of breath, and all disorders of the stomach. Sold in packets, at 1s each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, Chemist, 84, King-street.

R U S H and R O U S S E A U,
618, Brickfield-hill.
List of prices for this week:—
Ladies' black silk MANTLES, 16s 6d to 30s
Ditto ditto satara CLOTH, 16s 6d to 25s
Children's cloth MANTLES, 4s 6d to 8s 6d
Circassian wool SHAWLS, 4½ yards long, 18s 6d
Black llama scarf SHAWLS, 9s 11d
Bright black glace SILK, 2s 6d per yard
Extra rich ditto ditto, 3s 6d ditto
Printed French DELAINES, 9½d ditto
Plain wincey TWEEDS, 6½d ditto
French MERINOS, 1s 11½d ditto
Good BLANKETS, 6s 11d the pair
Extra size ditto, 15s 6d ditto
Marsella QUILTS, 10s 6d ditto
Damask table LINEN, 1s 11½d per yard
White SHEETING, 1s 9d ditto
Brown HOLLAND, 8½d ditto
Good FLANNEL, 1s 3d ditto
Ladies' straw HATS, 2s 6d to 5s 6d
Children's ditto ditto, 1s 9d to 3s 6d
Ladies' straw BONNETS, 2s 6d to 5s 6d
Ditto richly TRIMMED, 8s 6d to 12s 6d
Ditto black silk velvet BONNETS, 15s 6d
Ditto ditto and coloured terry velvet ditto, 18s 6d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—French merinos, violet imperial, scarlet, Magenta, Humbolt, at 1s 11½d, worth 2s 6d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Rich French glace silks, 1s 11½d, worth 3s 6d
Coloured silk terry velvets, 2s 11d, worth 6s 6d
Ditto ditto velvets, 2s 11d, worth 8s 6d
Black silk velvets, 3s 9d, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Ladies' plain tweeds, 6½d, 8½d, 10d, 1s
Ladies' checked tweeds, 8½d, 10½d, 1s
Ladies' tweed robes, 12s 6d, worth 18s 6d

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Good white sheeting, 1s 4d to 4s 6d
Plain white book muslin, 3s 11d twelve yards
Yard wide prints, 5½d, 10½d, 1s
Drugget, 1½-yard wide, 2s 11d, worth 3s 9d

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Ladies' and children's underclothing, cheap
Good stays, 2s 11d, 4s 6d, 6s 6d, 8s 6d
Good straw hats, 12½d, 1s 11d, 2s 11d
Best quality Josephine's, 2s 6d, second quality 2s 11d
The new velvet trimmings for winter dresses.
JOHN WETHERILL.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.—Ex Mail Steamer.—Opened This Morning.
Josephine Kid GLOVES, choice delicate colours, medium shades, drab, stone, and dark colours.
This month's shipment of Gloves are beautifully stitched with the different coloured silks to match the colours of the gloves, with tamboured points, and will be sold at 4s per pair.
HOBSON and WHITING.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 cases FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, with the new style of Palmerston cuffs, made expressly for Hobson and Whiting, with all the latest improvements, 42s the half-dozen.
Gentlemen's silk Crimean Shirts, very neat patterns, stripes and spots, unsurpassed quality
Gentlemen's Saxony Gauze Crimean Shirts, ditto silk and wool mixed
Flannel Crimean Shirts, in great variety
Gentlemen's Night Shirts, ready for use; Cambric Handkerchiefs, ditto
Nagaski Umbrellas and Sun Shades, made light and strong, with pimento, hazel, and natural sticks
ARMY and NAVY HAIR DYE, will produce a beautiful black or brown, will not change its colour.
Sold wholesale and retail by HOBSON and WHITING, Glovers and Hosiers, 69, Hunter-street.

F L O O R C L O T H S
FOR HALLS AND STAIRS.
18 inches wide, 1s 6d per yard
22 inches wide, 1s 10½d per yard
27 inches wide, 2s 3d per yard
36 inches wide, 3s per yard
66 inches wide, 5s 6d per yard.
The above being little more than half price, are now on SALE in upwards of ONE HUNDRED varieties of COLOURINGS and DESIGNS, all guaranteed Sound and perfectly Seasoned.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.
Importers direct from the manufacturers,
Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse,
269 and 271, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH MERINOS in this City is now on SALE, at SKINNER'S, all at 1s 11½d per yard.

FRENCH MERINOS—the best value in the City, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

NEW DRESSES, NEW MANTLES, NEW SHAWLS
Just opened,
all marked at extremely low prices,
at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

SKINNER'S CHEAP LIST for THIS MONTH
Ladies' tweeds, for dresses, 6½d per yard
Mixed alpacas, 6½d ditto
Checked camlets, 8½d ditto
Black alpacas, 8½d ditto
Thibet cloths, 14½ ditto
Horrockses' longcloths, A, 9½d ditto
All-wool flannel, 11½d ditto
Linen huckaback, 8½d ditto
Ladies' lisle thread hose, 7s 6d per dozen
French kid gloves, 1s 11½d per pair
Ladies' linen collars, 2s 9d per dozen
Ladies' silk undervests, 3s each
Ladies' blonde cap borders, 4½d each
Fancy flowers, one penny each spray.
JOHN SKINNER,
404, George-street.

CLEARING-OUT SALE, at the Berlin Bazaar, 366, George-street.—The public are respectfully informed that the Clearing-out Sale at the above establishment will ONLY be continued for TWO WEEKS longer, when the same will be finally closed. Counters, glass cases, fixtures, &c., for Sale. W. LEIPOLD.

CHINESE CRACKERS—just received, 200 cases, must be sold before 24th May. ABRAHAMS', King-street.

BEST English Darby's FIREWORKS—just received, 7 cases, largest lot in Sydney. ABRAHAMS', King-st.

AMERICAN TORPEDOS.—The only agent in Sydney,—1000 gross for Sale. ABRAHAMS', 77, King-st.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk-dressed fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good Seconds; Maize Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 14s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

HONEY, HONEY, HONEY, warranted pure, and of unsurpassed quality, in convenient packages from 3d per lb. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, 104, Sussex-street.

HONEY, HONEY, HONEY, HONEY, warranted pure and of unsurpassed quality, in packages of 60 lbs. to 500 lbs., from 3d per lb. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, 104, Sussex-street.

BEST BREAD, 3d the 2-lb. loaf, at PINKERTON'S, 83, Cumberland-street, next the bridge.

GOOD Single and double Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding, selling off at PITE'S, 161, Kent-street by Gas-lane.

O N S A L E.—
Town Marie beef in tierces 304 and 336 lbs. each
Town mess
Prime mess
India mess
India beef
Extra India beef
Kangaroo brand cured by Morgan's patent process, at Ipswich, Queensland.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
The best guarantee we can offer to the public is that within the last four years there have been sold over 1500 Willcox and Gibbs' machines in the Australasian colonies, and a steady yearly increase; and we find in every instance the machine has given entire satisfaction to the parties now using them. This machine will FELL, HEM, GATHER, BIND, BRAID, TUCK, and QUILT, and WITHOUT ALTERATION OF TENSION will sew from ONE THICKNESS of the finest cambric to THIRTY-TWO THICKNESSES of shirting. In case of accident, there is no part of this machine but what can be replaced by the undersigned.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel, and 292, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

BONEDUST for SALE, at the following rates:—
No. 1, £6 per ton } Without bags.
No. 2, £5 ditto }
Pyrmont Bone and Saw Mills—offices, 32, Hunter-street. 15th March.

WATER TANKS.—Galvanized Iron, all sizes; Water laid on. J. BROWN, 320, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE a good Milking GOAT, just kidded. Apply at Darling House, Lower Fort-street.

FOR SALE, ex Spartan, from Chili, 270 Flooring BOARDS, 10 x 11 x 1, now lying on Macnamara's Wharf. Apply to LANE and CO., George-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS, BUILDERS, and others.—A quantity of Beech BOARDS and 2½ TIMBER for SALE. Apply Woolloomooloo Wharf, or Meacher's Hotel.

FOR SALE, a first-class new Milch COW, just calved. Apply this morning A. BRANDON, grocer, Elizabeth-street, opposite the Haymarket.

FOR SALE, a FARM, with first-rate House, &c. Mr. DELCHERY, Park-street.

POTATOES, Potatoes, Circular Head and Warrnambool, on SALE. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

BILLET WOOD, on SALE by the truck. S. GRAHAM, auctioneer, Sydney Railway Station.

BONE DUST, a superior sample, £5 10s. per ton. S. HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 432, George-street.

LAND and HOUSES for SALE, freehold or 99 years, lease—Clarice VILLA SITES at South Sydney, facing University and public recreation ground; also at Waverley and Bondi. Terms liberal. F. O'BRIEN, 24, George-street.

A BARGAIN.—3-roomed brick-built COTTAGE, £55. Apply Pleasant-street, off Marian-st., Botany Road.

FOR SALE, second-hand double-seated top BUGGY, 2 second-hand dogcarts and 1 new one; 1 light springcart and 1 second-hand large size springcart; new and second-hand single seat buggies, warranted. F. M'CARTY, Coachbuilder, Liverpool-street West.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Hansom Cab HORSE and Harness. Apply near John Bull Inn, Newtown Rd.

FOR SALE, a pair of HORSES, Car, and Harness; a bargain. Apply Waterloo Post-office.

FOR SALE, PONY, Gig, and Harness, cheap. 52, Market-street.

FOR SALE, light American EXPRESS WAGGON, for one or two horses. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

GOOD SPRING-CART, nearly new, 10 guineas. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class light SPRING-VAN, and HARNESS, cheap. GIBSON, Pitt street.

HORSE, Light Dray, and Harness, £15 the lot. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

HANDSOME PONY for SALE. Price £7. GIBSON'S Repository.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply between 9 and 11, to Mrs. John Roberts, 21, Lower Fort-st.

A DRESSMAKER requires work by the week. Apply this week, M. D., 196, Cumberland-street.

A HOME for a youth is required in a gentleman's family where there are no lodgers. Applications, stating terms and particulars, may be addressed to Guardian, HERALD Office.

BUILDING SITE.—WANTED, a block of about 75 to 100 feet frontage, with adequate depth, in the vicinity of Goulburn or Liverpool streets, east of Pitt-street. Apply, addressed to "Advertiser," Box 5, Post Office, will meet immediate attention.

CHIEF OFFICER for ship CULGOA wanted. Apply No. 13, Custom House-buildings.

CURRAWANG COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Good COPPER MINERS Wanted. Apply to Captain Walters, on the Mine; or at the Office of the Company, Exchange Corner.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for APPRENTICES, Mrs. LEE'S (late Miss Dickie), 74, Elizabeth-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Improvers and Apprentices. Miss Hall, Liverpool street.

EMPTY BOTTLES Wanted, of all sorts. Highest price given, at "Reiby" Cottage Stores, George-street.

GROOM and GARDENER wants EMPLOY; will be useful. H., HERALD Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A respectable middle-aged Englishwoman is in want of a SITUATION as Cook and Housekeeper. Has held a similar situation for six years in a commercial house in Sydney, where she can be highly recommended. Address C. S., Post-office, Parramatta.

HOUSE of 4 rooms, Wanted to Purchase. Address price and particulars to O. Z., Post Office.

LOADING for Orange. Thomas J. Stutchbury, Clarence-street.

L O A D I N G F O R
Bathurst | Meroo
Windeyer | Forbes
Mudgee | Lambing Flat
Sofala | Kelso
Goulburn | Wagga Wagga
Tambaroora | Arisford
Maitland Bar.
Church, Brothers, Wynyard-square.

ONE or TWO Unfurnished ROOMS wanted by a lady, within 10 minutes of Post Office. W. D., Post Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER wanted. Apply to Freeman, Brothers, and Prout.

PRIVATE LESSONS in Pitman's Short-hand wanted. Address, stating terms, Phonograph, HERALD Office.

PARRAMATTA DISTRICT HOSPITAL.—Wanted, a WARDSMAN. Send references to Secretary, and apply personally at the hospital, on Wednesday next, at 3 p.m. J. Williams, Jun., Hon. Sec.

SUGAR GROWING.—Wanted, a Sleeping PARTNER, with a capital of £8000 or £9000, to join advertiser in a sugar plantation in Queensland; none but principals need apply by letter, to R. E. F., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND for the country. Apply O'Neill and Co., 105, George-street.

TO PRINTERS.—BOYS wanted. John Sands, 392, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an experienced hand for the fancy. W. C. Renwick, 273, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a HAND for the Manchester. Fahey and Co.

TO CARRIERS.—TEAMS Wanted.—Wanted, four or six waggons for Fort Bourke (first class). Wool and hay for return journey there. Fine rains all down the Bogan lately. Apply A. Ross and Co., Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a steady BOY, to make work on a seam, at the bootmaking. George Harris, Newtown.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS and Finishers. Edward Kennedy, 40 and 42, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a single Man, as GROOM. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a Single MAN, for a boiling-down establishment. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, North Shore, a WET NURSE. Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock, 180, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, for Ashfield, a thorough General SERVANT, Protestant. 299, Pitt-st. Two in family.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Engine-driver, by a sober, steady man. Address J. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a STOCKKEEPER. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, Persons requiring Machine or Needle Work to call at 756, George-street.

WANTED, MEN, to make wellington, elastic, and light kip boots. Thomas Plummer, Waverley.

WANTED, first-class WAITER, good character required. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-st.

WANTED, a Male or Female COOK, with references. Apply at the Victoria Club.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to horses. Apply J. Gribben, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, an active BOY, to make himself generally useful. Balmoral House, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a SERVANT. Apply No. 234, George-street North.

WANTED to SELL, New and Second-hand Safety WHEELS. Dench, coachmaker, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Maddock, Station-street, Newtown.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant); must wash and iron well. Apply at L 13, Prince-st.

WANTED, 2 smart active YOUTHS, accustomed to Closing, at Hibbert's, Railway Bridge.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Golden Age Hotel, Union-st., Surry Hills. Apply until 3 p.m.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. Apply Staples and Seymour, 64, William-street.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, an English Hunting SADDLE, Wilkinson and Kidd's, or Whippy's make. Gibson's, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a BOY, about 16. 204, Pitt-street, opposite Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a LAD, as Assistant in grocery business; good references. P. Boylson, grocer, Parramatta Rd.

WANTED, a young MAN, to drive, and work in a garden. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, an active BARMAID. Apply Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, for an office. George Moss and Co., Circular Quay.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at 76, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT, accustomed to children. 57, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL Spring-cart, Horse, and Harness complete. Native Home, Brisbane-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. 456, George-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand American STOVE, medium size. G. B. Mackenzie, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Apply, between 8 and 9, 110, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, small family. Apply Mrs. Goldring, 293, George-st., music shop.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply, at 10 o'clock, 23, Prince-st. North.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 4, Junction-st., Woolloomooloo, near Bay.

WANTED, a good RUNNER for a Boarding House. Doyle's, 160, George-street.

WANTED, good PIANIST, for Dancing Party. Apply Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, Pyrmont.

WANTED, respectable Female, as PANTRYMAID. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, for housework and children. Victoria House, 145, South Head Road.

WANTED, a competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. Davis, Hyde Park House, King-st. E.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS. T. Z. Cocksedge, 710, George-street South.

WANTED, a good SERVANT, accustomed to children. Apply 289, George-street.

WANTED, a good Light BOOTMAN, at B. COCKS' Boot Warehouse, George-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply after 10, 628, George-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply at the Picton Arms, Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. M'Carty, Underwood-street, Paddington.

WANTED, General SERVANT, character indispensable. 211, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as Nurse. Mrs. Hillier, 21, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, WASHING, by an experienced Laundress. Terms, 1s a dozen. Good references given. Mrs. Lady, Willandane, Strawberry-hills.

WANTED, by a Young Lady recently arrived from Melbourne, a SITUATION, as BARMAID. First-class references given. Address A. M., Post Office.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; must be a thorough laundress. She will be assisted in the housework. Apply to Mrs. Garran, 147, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, as HOUSEMAID. Mrs. Price, "Claraville," St. Peter's, Newtown.

WANTED, an English Nurse and Needlewoman; also, a Cook and Laundress. "The Home," Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a tidy cheerful GIRL, about 14 or 15, to nurse a baby. Mrs. Perks, Darlinghurst Road, near St. John's Church.

WANTED, employment, Cooks, Laundresses, Parlour and House Maids, General Servants. The Home, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a young MAN, that can milk and make himself generally useful. Apply at 9 o'clock, E. Barnfield, Balmain, near Dry Dock.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT, for the kitchen; one that understands pastry. Also, a WOMAN for the pantry. Kembla Dining Rooms, 210, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as HOUSEMAID. Apply after 10 a.m., Mrs. Brodziak, Newstead House, Pyrmont.

WANTED, by an English Person, a SITUATION as Housekeeper for one or two gentlemen, or Plain Cook. W., 4, Jamison-street.

WANTED for the country, a tidy, clean little GIRL, of good character, to assist in house work. Apply at the Bible Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; must be a Protestant and good needlewoman. Apply, before 1 o'clock p.m., to Mrs. Teale, Heathfield, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as COOK and Laundress for a small family. Apply Mrs. Perkins, Minerva-point, Snail's Bay, Balmain.

WANTED, a Person of staid and sober habits, as BOOTS and Messenger, for Williams's Metropolitan Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets. Undeniable certificates of character and competency indispensible.

WANTED, by a respectable married couple without incumbrance, a SITUATION as General Servants in a gentleman's family, where only two are kept; undeniable reference. Address H. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT, for Homebush; must wash and iron well. Apply on Tuesday next, from 2 till 4, to Thomas Dawson, 435, George-street, next Royal Hotel.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, aged 30, a SITUATION, as General Servant or Plain Cook, in a small family; references. A. B., 213, Parramatta-street, Glebe.

WANTED, in Wellington, New Zealand, a good MUSIC and SINGING MASTER; also, a good DANCING MASTER. Address (enclosing testimonials of character and ability) M. D., Post Office, Wellington.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, also a NURSE; (both must be Protestants and good needlewomen. Apply, before 1 o'clock p.m., to Mrs. Teale, Heathfield, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, for the Sydney Dorcas Society, a competent MIDWIFE. Apply, with testimonials, to Mrs. Goodlet, Glebe Road, on Tuesday, 15th instant, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED, families, gentlemen's, or hotel WASHING, by contract or otherwise. Terms strictly moderate. Security if required. Address Laundress, care of Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED TO SELL, Avery's Patent Scales, Balance Scales, Beam Scales, 2-pull Patent Beer Engine, Guttering Machine, Dog-houses, deal Meat Safe 6 feet by 5 feet, Cedar Doors, Sashes, and Counters. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT for a small family; she must cook, wash, iron, and make butter well. Also, a MAN to groom, milk, garden, &c., and be generally useful. A married couple (English or Scotch), without incumbrance, or a brother and sister preferred. Apply to Miss Wilkinson, The Lee, Ashfield.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Man, a SITUATION, as Foreman or Manager in a Butcher's establishment, and to keep the accounts. The advertiser, having had large experience as a first-class butcher in England, has a perfect knowledge of the business in all its branches, and is a person in whom the strictest confidence may be placed. Address W. W., care of Rev. S. Simm, Stroud, to whom reference as to character is also kindly permitted.

APARTMENTS.—Unfurnished Bedroom for a lady in a private family. 110, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS, furnished, with Board. 119, Prince-street. Terms moderate.

APARTMENTS for Families or Gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Premier-ter., William-st.

APARTMENTS, with the comforts of home, private family. 6, Elizabeth-ter., Upper William-street N.

A NEAT SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant, suitable for a family. 22, Burton-street, South Head Road.

ASHFIELD, to LET or SELL, verandah COTTAGE, of six rooms, detached kitchen and orchard. Apply to Mr. E. Curtiss, Painter, 344, George-street.

BELL'S CHAMBERS.—Those elegant newly erected BUILDINGS (nearly complete), situate in Pitt-street, adjoining Mort's-passage, leading into George street, will be LET, in Suites or Single Offices. They are most suitable for the legal profession, merchants, &c., being very central and conveniently arranged. W. P. Woolcott, Exchange Corner.
☞ Mr. Woolcott will shortly remove his office to Bell's Chambers.

BEDROOMS Furnished, 18, Bridge-street; Board or Partial Board if required.

BRESLINGTON VILLA, occupied by R. Lawson, Esq., situate near the Edgecliff Road, commanding an unsurpassed view of the harbour, is detached, and contains 8 rooms, outoffices, and stabling—has a garden. W. P. Woolcott, Exchange Corner.

COMFORTABLE Furnished APARTMENTS to let, private family. Board if required. 113, Woolloomooloo-st.

FAMILY RESIDENCE at NEWTOWN.—To be LET, with immediate possession, together with about 9 acres Garden ground, now in the occupation of Mr. Lane. For further particulars, apply to W. Laidley, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

FURNISHED Apartments for a Lady and Gentleman, or Gentleman; board, optional. 24, O'Connell-street.

GEORGE-STREET EAST, near the Post Office.—SHOP and RESIDENCE to LET. Address can be ascertained on application to Messrs. Gordon and Gotch.

PUBLIC-HOUSES TO LET, in the City and Suburbs. Mr. Delohery, Park-street.

PETERSHAM STATION.—To LET or Sell, brick Cottage, close to station, 3 rooms and lobby. Station Master.

PYRMONT.—To LET, a verandah COTTAGE near the Bridge, containing 5 rooms and kitchen, with yard and large garden, &c. Apply to Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and Residence at Mrs. Loewe's, Wynyard-square West, 3 doors from Petty's Hotel.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS, 2 Bedrooms and Sitting-room, furnished with bath. 211, Macquarie-street N.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION for two young Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman, in a private family in William-street. References exchanged. Inquire at Mr. Malony's 146, William-street.

STORES to LET, in New Pitt-street. Apply to J. F. Hiley, Esq., Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 7 rooms, scullery, kitchen, &c. Apply to W. M'Donald, grocer, 659, Elizabeth-st. South.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, Wemyss-street, Stanmore, Newtown, six rooms, stable, and every convenience.

TO LET, the THEATRE ROYAL, Dunedin. Address West's Music Warehouse, Dunedin, Otago.

TO LET, 2 COTTAGES, 5 and 4 rooms; gardens, water, &c., Rushcutters' Bay. Apply at Dover House.

TO LET, No. 78, Forbes-street, containing 5 rooms and kitchen, verandah, balcony, &c.

TO LET, a BUTCHER'S SHOP, in a good situation. Apply J. Yard, Fosterville Hotel, Campbell-st., Sydney.

TO LET, HOUSE, Essex-street, near Prince-street, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c. R. and S. Watson.

TO LET, one 5-roomed COTTAGE, in Wellington-street, opposite Mount Carmel Church, Waterloo.

TO LET, that commodious HOUSE, 2, Jamison-street, next Bank of Australasia. J. C. Peters, Mort's-passage.

TO LET, in Duke-st., COTTAGES, 3 rooms, kitchen; water laid on. 7, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Forbes-street, 6 rooms and kitchen. W. Harmer, 16, Bay-st., Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of 7 rooms, laundry, and kitchen, Argyle ter., Pitt-st., Redfern. Apply Mr. Renwick.

TO LET, a pleasantly-situated eight roomed HOUSE, West-street, Darlinghurst. J. Penson, 351, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a good SHOP, 282, Pitt-street; rent, 20s.; large Warehouse and Loft, 30s. Gibson.

TO LET, a new SHOP, in Dowling-street. Apply to Mr. Halstenberg, at the corner.

TO LET, 206, Palmer-street, a 6-roomed HOUSE. Mr. Crabb, Victoria Inn.

TO LET, PARLOUR and BEDROOM, furnished; terms moderate. 103, Prince-street.

TO LET, that commodious HOUSE, 2, Jamison st., next Bank of Australasia. J. C. Peters, Mort's-passage.

TO LET, Balmain, a superior COTTAGE, 6 rooms, hall, kitchen; garden. 14s. Ramsay, grocer; or Fursdale, 248, Kent-street.

TO LET, at Milson's Point, North Shore, a COTTAGE, containing 6 rooms, servant's room, kitchen, and pantry. Apply Dind's Hotel.

TO LET, the HOUSE and Premises, 98, Hunter street, now occupied by Mr. W. S. Lyster. Apply to Elvy and Co., 321, George-street.

TO LET, Macleay-street, a COTTAGE, 8 rooms; closets, store and bath room, water—in complete repair. Rent, £85.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Upper Forbes-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply to Mr. Russell, Mort's-buildings, 177, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Coach-house, stables, small factory, and workshop. C. Bate, Carlton House, William-street.

TO LET, No. 9, Harnett-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, large yard; water laid on. Apply 7, Harnett-street; or Mr. Grundy, Mr. Dean's Warehouse, O'Connell-street.

TO BE LET, from the 1st of June, the STORES No. 12, Wynyard-lane, at present in the occupation of Lender, Muller, and Co.; there are two floors and cellar. Apply to John M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO BE LET, the BILLY BLUE'S INN, at North Shore; has undergone thorough repairs, and is well adapted for a Grocery or Drapery Store; low rent to a good tenant. Apply to Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the HOUSE, No. 2, College-buildings, Jamison street, containing fourteen apartments. Apply to Mr. Alfred Cooper, 195, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, 794, George-street, large SHOP, fitted with counters, shelving, and gas, good residence, 11 rooms, kitchen, store, stable, and coach-house. J. Yeomans, 256, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, one of those pleasantly situated COTTAGES in Elizabeth-street Paddington, near Woodstock-terrace. Apply 149, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; or at Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE adjoining the Lord Nelson, Miller's Point, suitable for a family or for a board and lodging house. Apply Mrs. Mathews, next door; or to Mrs. Wells, Wynyard Hotel, Clarence and Erskine streets.

TO LET, on building lease for a term of years, that valuable plot of GROUND opposite the Money Order Office, Wynyard-square, at a very low rent. Apply to Raphael.

TO be LET, PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, AUCKLAND; well stocked with scenes, properties, &c., &c., and gas-fittings complete. Apply to S. Jones, Auckland.

TO LET, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE in Lower Fort-street, opposite Flavelle's-buildings; immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, DENISON HOUSE, Kingston Estate, containing hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c., situated within two minutes' walk of the Railway Station; rent £45. Apply to F. E. Rishworth, No. 401, George-street.

TO BE LET, those convenient PREMISES, in Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, at present occupied by Mr. Michie, veterinary surgeon; possession can be given on Monday next, the 14th instant. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET or for SALE, commodious COTTAGE in Waterview-street, Balmain (near the Post Office), containing five rooms, kitchen, pantry, and out-buildings; large garden in front stocked with fruit trees and the choicest of flowers; good yard and abundant supply of water. Rent £70. Apply to Mr. Clapin on the premises.

VERANDAH COTTAGE to LET, six rooms and outbuildings; situation, corner of Hereford-street, Glebe Height. Apply on premises, or by letter, to James Anderson, insurance agent, 325, George-street.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 40s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
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Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
F. Larter, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, Yurong and Stanley sts., Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, 9, Market-street, between Kent and Sussex streets.
P. Davey, opposite National School, Paddington.
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
William C. Leslie, Circulating Library, Parramatta-st.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.

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N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

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